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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c; cash cotton, 7 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Communication with Ladysmith was interrupted at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The bombardment of the place was in progress. A rumor that the Boers have completely invested the town, capturing Colenso in the rear and cutting off the retreat of Gen. White, is denied by the British War Office. It is reported that 6,000 Boers closely besiege Kimberley, and that the lines are carefully patrolled. A large force of burghers is said to be on the southern border of the Free State. Gen. White reported the British losses in Monday's fight near Ladysmith at 6 officers killed and 9 wounded, besides 54 men killed and 231 wounded. A private dispatch says that over 800 prisoners were taken to Pretoria. The Marquis of Lansdowne, in discussing the war, said that if Great Britain had mobilized her troops sooner, the Boer ultimatum would have been sent earlier. Admiral Beresford said there were only two patriotic nations in the world, the British and the Americans. Costa Rica authorities refuse to surrender Rutherford, the alleged murdered of Archer, an American, in Jamaica, unless the British Government guarantees that capital punishment will not be inflicted. The Vossische Zeitung says that Germans must learn to reconcile themselves to the idea that it is impossible for Germany to keep Samoa. President and Vice Presidents of the Italian Parliament were named yesterday. Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, formerly Miss Endicott of Washington, yesterday christened the British first-class battleship Venerable. The American engineer who was drowned in Nicaragua recently, was named White, not Clark. Gen. Castro, leader of the Venezuelan revolution, has twice defeated Hernandez.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Announcement was made at Pittsburg yesterday of the awards of the Carnegie Medals.

Levi R. Doty, a Chicago capitalist, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities scheduled at $5,000,000.

Page 3.

Col. Gardiner, the principal speaker at a Democratic meeting in the Thirtieth Assembly District last night, replied to the charges made against him by the City Club.

Capt. Goddard, Republican leader in the Twentieth Assembly District, alleges that the Police Department has interfered with party campaign plans in the district in the interest of Tammany and the Democratic candidates.

Page 6.

The Administration at Washington is planning to form an insular bureau to govern the new dependencies.

In his annual report, made public yesterday, Admiral Crowninshield complains of the treatment by Congress of naval officers.

Both the New York and Philadelphia Chapters of the American Institute of Architects have passed resolutions opposing interference with the action of the judges who selected the plans of Cass Gilbert for the new Custom House.

Page 7.

Edward D. Shultz, the New York theatrical manager, committed suicide at Pittsburg yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday tendered a reception to Señor Mariscal, Vice President of Mexico.

Gen. Funston and the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, upon their return from Manila, were welcomed to Topeka by the people of Kansas yesterday.

Page 12.

The new conservatories in Central Park were opened to the public yesterday without formalities.

Arrangements for the run of the Automobile Club are completed. President Andrews will head the parade in an electric victoria.

Richard Croker appeared before the Mazet committee and demanded a hearing, and was told to be present at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The evidence taken yesterday related to the methods of the District Attorney.

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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Page 7.
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Markets.—Page 10.
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BRYAN CONTINUES HIS WORK.

To Make Twenty Speeches To-day and More To-morrow—Fusionists Claim Victory, but Fear Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 2.—Bryan sustained no injuries in the carriage accident last night, and to-day delivered six speeches, beginning at Alliance at noon and ending the work of the day at Chadron this evening. To-morrow he will make twenty speeches, and on Saturday he will increase the number to two dozen, concluding the State campaign in a gigantic rally at Lincoln Saturday night.

"The influence of the leader's action is felt by the other big orators of the Fusion forces, and all are doing their best. Incidentally, it may be said that Republicans are sending men ahead of all the Fusion speakers to work up opposition rallies. So this State never presented a more animated appearance in a political way than it does to-night. Congressman Sutherland of the Fifth District, who has been over the State with Bryan, to-night estimates that if the weather is good the State will go for Fusion by at least 20,000. If the weather is not first class for farmers to get to the voting booths he thinks the Fusion majority may be cut down by at least half. Bad weather will give the Republicans an immense advantage, as the farmer vote is three-fourths Fusionist.

The Republicans say that Bryan is cheapening his power in the eyes of the people of Nebraska by throwing himself into the breach to save Silas A. Holcomb from defeat.

BAY STATE GAS SETTLEMENT.

Company Sells All Assets for $7,500,000, and Will Liquidate.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—It is stated here to-night that the settlement arrived at to-day between the Bay State Gas Company, the New England Gas and Coke Company, and the bondholders, who have been suing in the United States Court at Philadelphia, is as follows:

The Bay State Gas Company sells all its equities in all the Boston gas companies to the New England Gas and Coke Company for $5,600,000 in coke bonds. A syndicate, made up of four prominent Wall Street houses, has purchased these bonds and other Bay State Treasury assets for $7,500,000 cash, which, added to the $2,500,000 in the Bay State treasury, the Bay State Company has voted to pay out to its stockholders in liquidation.

New York Women Forfeit Their Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Mary Cohen and Miss Fanny Schesel of 105 Allen Street, New York City, the women charged with shoplifting, forfeited $500 bonds in each instance in the town court this morning. Abe Jackson, who, it is alleged, was an accomplice, was held for trial. Nearly $500 worth of additional property belonging in Norwalk and Stamford had been recovered and identified.

Monsigneur Joseph Jessing Dead.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 2.—Mgr. Joseph Jessing, founder and head of the Josephinum, in this city, died to-night. He was born in Westphalia in 1836, and came to the United States in 1865. In 1877 he established in Columbus a school for the industrial education of orphans, now known as the Josephinum, and one of the largest institutions of the kind in the world.

The Foundation of Contentment— EVANS' ALE.—Adv.

FILIPINOS UNFIT TO RULE THEMSELVES

So the Commission Reports to the President.

AMERICAN CONTROL ESSENTIAL

On Its Withdrawal Other Powers Would Divide Islands.

Dewey Says Independence Was Never Promised to Aguinaldo—Many Natives Condemn Rebellion and Ask for Protection.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House yesterday, the Philippine Commission to-day submitted to the President the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare.

The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands as the commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war and led to the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents; the breaking out and progress of the present insurrection, and, finally, a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. A notable feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo.

The report begins with the following statement:

"The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by you to investigate affairs in the Philippine Islands, and to report the result of their investigations, together with such recommendations as might in their judgment be called for by the conditions which should be found to exist in these islands, have the honor to submit the following preliminary statement, in compliance with your request."

The commission next tells briefly how it conducted the task intrusted to it, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capabilities of the Filipinos for self-government, the habits and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal Governments in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

NO FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Turning to the history of the islands, the commission attachel little importance to the divers rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement they declared that it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain this statement they quote from an insurgent proclamation, showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the friars and the restitution to the people of their lands, with a division of the Episcopal Sees between Spanish and native priests.

It was also demanded that the Filipinos have Parliamentary representation, freedom of the press, religious toleration, economic autonomy, and laws similar to those of Spain. The abolition of the power of banishment was demanded, with a legal equality for all persons in law, and equality in pay between Spanish and native civil servants.

The commission declares that these demands had good ground; that on paper the Spanish system of government was tolerable, but in practice every Spanish Governor did what he saw fit, and the evil deeds of men in the Government were hidden from Spain by strict press censorship. Allusion is made to the powerful Katipunan Society, patterned on the Masonic order, and mainly made up of Tagalos, as a powerful revolutionary force.

The war, begun in 1896, was terminated by the treaty of Biac-Na-Bate. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed only about 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that it would require 100,000 men to capture their stronghold, and concluded to resort to the use of money. Certain concessions were also decided upon, including representation of the Filipinos in the Cortes, the deportation of the friars, which was the principal question; the grant of the right of association, and of a free press

Gov. Gen. Rivera was willing to pay $2,000,000, Mexican, when Aguinaldo and his Cabinet and leading officers arrived in Hongkong. It appears, however, that Paterno only offered the latter $400,000, $200,000 to be paid when Aguinaldo arrived at Hongkong, and the balance when the Filipinos had delivered up their arms. The arrangement was not acceptable to the people, the promises were never carried out, Spanish abuses began afresh, in Manila alone more than 200 men being executed. Hence sporadic risings occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement. The insurgents lacked arms, ammunition, and leaders. The treaty had ended the war which, with the exception of an unimportant outbreak in Cebu, had been confined to Luzon, Spain's sovereignty in the other islands never having been questioned and the thought of independence never having been entertained.

DEWEY DEALS WITH AGUINALDO.

The report then tells how Gen. Augustine came to Manila as Governor General at this juncture, and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustine sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came the 1st of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June Aguinaldo came. On this point the commission says:

"The following memorandum on this subject has been furnished the commission by Admiral Dewey:

"'On April 24, 1898, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hongkong from Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, United States Consul General at Singapore: "Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come Hongkong, arrange with Commodore for general cooperation insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph, Pratt."

"'On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt: "Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible." The necessity for haste being due to the fact that the squadron had been notified by the Hongkong Government to leave those waters by the following day. The squadron left Hongkong on the morning of the 25th, and Mirs Bay on the 27th. Aguinaldo did not leave Singapore until the 26th, and so did not arrive in Hongkong in time to have a conference with the Admiral.

"'It had been reported to the Commodore as early as March 1 by the United States Consul at Manila and others, that the Filipinos had broken out into insurrection against the Spanish authority in the vicinity of Manila, and on March 30 Mr. Williams had telegraphed, "Five thousand rebels armed in camp near city. Loyal to us in case of war."

"'Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found that there was no insurrection to speak of, and it was accordingly decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Cavite on board the McCulloch. He arrived with thirteen of his staff on May 19 and immediately came on board the Olympia to call on the Commander in Chief, after which he was allowed to land at Cavite and organize an army. This was done with the purpose of strengthening the United States forces and weakening those of the enemy. No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then or at any other time.'"

FILIPINOS BECOME HOSTILE.

The commission's report then rapidly sketches events now historical. It tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish and how Gen. Anderson arrived and Aguinaldo at his request moved from Cavite to Bacoor. The commission further says:

"Now for the first time arose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo issued a proclamation in which he took the responsibility of promising it to his people on behalf of the American Government, although he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his Cabinet that neither Admiral Dewey nor any other American had made him any such promise."

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Paranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

"There were no conferences," says the report, "between the officers of the Filipinos and our officers with a view to operating against the Spaniards, nor was there co-operation of any kind. . . . There never was any preconcerted operation or any combined movement by the United States and Filipinos against the Spaniards."

Reference is made to Aguinaldo's demand that he be allowed to loot Manila and take the arms of the Spaniards. The latter demand is said to confirm the statement that he intended to get possession of the arms to attack the Americans. Further evidence of the hostile intentions of the Filipinos was found in the organization of "popular clubs" which later on furnished a local militia to attack the Americans. The decrees of the Filipino Congress are also cited as well as the making of bolos (knives) in every shop in Manila.

It is shown that a considerable element in the Filipino Congress wished to address to President McKinley a request not to abandon the Filipinos (at this stage the Paris conference was discussing the future of the Philippines.) The President was also to be asked his desire as to the form of government he wished to establish. But all this time Aguinaldo was preparing for war and delaying these messages, and it was understood that the attack would come upon the first act by the American forces which would afford a pretext.

FILIPINOS START WAR.

A brief chapter then tells of the lack of success attending the effort made at this time by Gen. Merritt through a commission to arrive at a mutual understanding with Aguinaldo as to the intentions, purposes, and desires of the Filipino people. This brings the story up to the outbreak on the evening of the fourth of February, with the attack upon the American troops following the action of the Nebraskan sentinel. The commission, in concluding this chapter, says:

"After the landing of our troops Aguinaldo made up his mind that it would be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of peace at Paris this determination was strengthened. He did not openly declare that he intended to fight the Americans, but he excited everybody, and especially the military men, by claiming independence, and it is doubtful whether he had the power to check or control the army at the time hostilities broke out. Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous, and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible for us to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

TERROR REIGNS IN MANILA.

The commission then takes up the conditions of the country at the time of their arrival, comparing it with conditions existing at the time they left, a short time ago. A vivid picture is given of the anarchy existing among the inhabitants in and about Manila during the early Spring.

"The situation in the city," says the commission, "was bad. Incendiary fires occurred daily. The streets were almost deserted. Half of the native population had fled, and most of the remainder were shut in their houses. Business was at a standstill. Insurgent troops everywhere faced our lines, and the sound of rifle fire was frequently audible in our house. A reign of terror prevailed. Filipinos who had favored Americans feared assassination, and few had the courage to come out openly for us. Fortunately, there were among this number some of the best men of the city."

The report then speaks of the issuance of the commission's proclamation and the good effects it had on public sentiment. The natives, accustomed to Spanish promises, acted upon the commission that acts instead of promises should be given them. As a result native law courts were established, and this greatly aided in the restoration of public confidence. The flow of population soon began to set toward the city. Natives who had fled from their homes returned. As showing the limited scope of the rebellion, the commission states:

"We learned that the strong anti-American feeling was confined to the Tagalog Provinces—namely, Manila, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Morong, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Principe Infanta, and Zambales. It was strongest in the first six named, and hardly existed in the last four. The population of these provinces is estimated to be about 1,500,000, but it should not be supposed that even in the six provinces immediately adjacent to Manila the people were united in their opposition to us. Even here there was a strong conservative element, consisting of people of wealth and intelligence, opposed to the war."

NATIVES APPEAL FOR AID.

Under the head "The Rebellion Not a National Movement," the report treats of the rebellion outside of the provinces of Luzon, where, it is stated, the uprising was viewed at first with indifference, and later with fear. Throughout the archipelago at large there was trouble only at those points to which armed Tagalogs had been sent in considerable numbers. The machinery of the insurgent "Government" served only for plundering the people under the pretext of levying "war contributions," while many of the insurgent officials were rapidly accumulating wealth. It is stated the insurgent administration throughout the interior was worse than in the days of Spanish misrule; in many provinces there was absolute anarchy, and from all sides came petitions for protection and help.

In speaking of Gen. MacArthur's movement northward the report tells of the insurgent method of intimidating the natives by telling them fearful tales concerning the American soldiers. This method of procedure, eminently successful at first, in the end recoiled on its authors. As to the state of affairs when the commission left, the report says:

"Before the commission left the Philippines nearly all the inhabitants had returned to these ruined villages. Many of the houses had been rebuilt. Fields that had lain fallow for three years were green with growing crops. Municipal Governments had been established, and the people, protected by our troops, were enjoying peace, security, and a degree of participation in their own government previously unknown in the history of the Philippines. Attempts of the insurgents to raise recruits and money in the Province of Bulacan were proving abortive, except when backed by bayonets and bullets, and even in such cases the natives were applying to us for help to resist them."

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The chapter devoted to "Establishment of Municipal Governments" gives in detail the efforts in that direction. There were many difficulties encountered. The condition of

Continued on Page 2.

The Movement Toward Chicago, St. Louis, and the West
Is accomplished with safety, dispatch, and unusual comfort by the through vestibule trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Four track line. Superb facilities. The route of the celebrated "Pennsylvania Limited" leaving New York (West 23d St. Station) 9:55 A. M. daily, arrives Chicago 9:00 A. M. next day, St. Louis 1:48 P. M. Every convenience imaginable.—Adv.

DOTY FAILS FOR $5,000,000.

Chicago Capitalist Seeks Relief in Bankruptcy — Trouble Due to Note Indorsements During Recent Panic.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Levi R. Doty, a capitalist, seeks relief in bankruptcy from liabilities amounting to $5,000,000. He is the President of the Northern Fuel Company and the Lehigh Coal and Coke Company. He is also a stockholder in several other mercantile establishments. He scheduled assets of $400,000. The total indebtedness is the largest in any petition since the Bankruptcy act went into effect.

Mr. Doty says his indebtedness results largely from his indorsement of notes for other parties. He was heavily interested in a number of concerns which suffered more or less during the panic six years ago. Among these were coal and other companies which got into trouble in 1893 through the failure of A. G. Yates of Rochester, N. Y. The latter's Lehigh and Franklin Coal Company failed first and several related concerns soon followed.

Mr. Doty was a large stockholder in all of those, and he had indorsed the paper of these companies for a number of years. After the failure he surrendered all his property to the creditors, save the corporation stock.

The principal unsecured creditors are as follows:

Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company, Toledo, $110,672; Lehigh Coal and Iron Company, St. Paul, $628,800; Crescent Coal Company, Columbus, $96,000; Globe National Bank, Chicago, $42,000; Ohio Coal Exchange Company, Columbus, Ohio, $86,600; National Bank of America, Chicago, $30,588; receiver of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Philadelphia, $76,800; Bank of Columbus, $17,000.

CARNEGIE MEDALS AWARDED.

Cecilia Beaux of Philadelphia Gets the First Prize, While Second Goes to Frank W. Benson.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—The fourth annual celebration of Founder's Day of Carnegie Institute was held in Carnegie Music Hall to-day. The hall was crowded with a thoroughly representative audience. The principal speaker was Arthur Twining Hadley, LL. D., President of Yale College. His subject was "Modern Changes in Educational Ideas." President W. N. Frew announced the awards made by the International Jury of Award. They are:

Medal of the first class (gold) carrying with it an award of $1,500, to Cecilia Beaux, Philadelphia, for her painting entitled "Mother and Daughter."

Medal of the second class (silver) carrying with it an award of $1,000, to Frank M. Benson, Salem, Mass., for his painting entitled "The Sisters."

Medal of the third class (bronze) carrying with it an award of $500, to Andrée Dauchez, Paris, for his painting entitled "The Boats."

Honorable mention, to Lucien Simon, Paris, for his painting entitled "Portraits."

Honorable mention, to J. H. Twachtman, Greenwich, Conn., for his painting entitled "The Waterfall."

PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

First of the Season Given at Carnegie Music Hall Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 2.—The first concert for the present season by the Pittsburg Orchestra was given in Carnegie Music Hall this evening before an immense and enthusiastic audience. The occasion marked the first appearance of Mme. Schumann-Heink since her return from Europe. The concert was a triumph, both for the soloist and for Victor Herbert, who has begun his second year as conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra.

The organization consists of seventy musicians, recruited by the director from the best orchestras of the country. The strings are especially fine, while the reed and brass play in perfect balance of tone, quality, and power.

The programme given included Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, Raff's "Im Walde" symphony, a Liszt polonaise, and Wagner's "Dreams" and the "Waldweben," from "Siegfried." Mr. Herbert has established fine discipline in his orchestra, which phrases with artistic effect and gives exquisite tonal coloring.

Mme. Schumann-Heink was in superb voice. At the close of an aria from Mozart's "Titus" she was accorded an ovation. To this number and to the aria from "Rienzi" she sang German songs as encores, complimenting the orchestra for the effective accompaniments.

HAZING CASE TO BE DROPPED.

Father of Cornell Student Who Was Drowned Will Not Push Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Nov. 2.—Word has been received here to the effect that E. F. Berkeley, father of the young Cornell student who was drowned near here last week while being put through the preliminary initiation of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, will not push the matter any further. He has stated, however, that he will make a thorough investigation, but that he will not let the findings of it influence him in the least.

T. C. PLATT AS A HUMORIST.

Emerges from a Party Leaders' Conference in Witty Mood.

A conference of Republican leaders was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Those taking part were Senator Platt, State Chairman Odell, President Quigg of the Republican County Committee, and George R. Bidwell, the leader in the Nineteenth Assembly District. None of those who were present would say what subject was discussed.

After the conference Senator Platt, while walking through the hotel corridor, was accosted by a reporter, who inquired:

"Are you going to preach us a sermon on Monday morning, Senator?"

Mr. Platt reflected a moment and then replied: "No. If I preach any sermon at all it will be on Sunday."

"What will be the text?" the reporter asked.

"'The expectations of the wicked shall perish,'" said the Senator, with a grim smile, as he resumed his walk toward the elevator.

CRANK CUTS WOMEN'S DRESSES.

Many Washington Matrons Suffer at the Hands of a Mysterious Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—One of the strange lunatics who cut women's dresses has appeared in Washington. "Jack the Cutter," as he is called, first appeared during the Dewey celebration and cut the clothes of women in the crowds. On Saturday Mrs. William B. Reilly, the wife of a lawyer, reported that the cutter had slashed her dress and utterly ruined it, at a matinée at the National Theatre. Yesterday Mrs. Walter C. Murphy of 507 Fourth Street reported that the cutter had attacked her twice in three weeks. The first attack was made while she was out shopping, and the second was at the National Theatre on Friday night, the evening before the attack on Mrs. Reilly. This morning Mrs. Francis Kalaski of 330 I Street reported that her dress was cut at the Academy last night. It was slashed in a number of places. A number of other cases have been reported since the Dewey celebration.

No one has ever seen the offender, and the victims have in no case discovered the cutting until after his disappearance. The police believe he is the same cutter who operated in Philadelphia during the G. A. R. encampment, and who slashed about fifty dresses there.

"Old Saratoga." Rosskam, Gerstley & Co.'s renowned whiskey, is the selection of connoisseurs. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

ART STUDENT MURDERED

Frederick Hardy's Cards Found by Miss George.

FATHER IDENTIFIES THE BODY

Little Doubt that Robbery Prompted the Crime—Fort Hamilton Residents Heard No Cries.

The body of Frederick Hardy, Jr., a young art student, the son of a wealthy phosphate mine owner of Mount Pleasant, Tenn., was found floating in Raritan Bay, near Keysport, N. J., by a fisherman on Wednesday.

The body was identified yesterday by the young man's father, who, with the aid of many detectives, had been searching for days for trace of his son. The young man had been missing from his boarding house on the Shore Road, near Ninety-sixth Street, Fort Hamilton, since Sunday, Oct. 22. The police are confident that they have another great murder mystery to deal with.

Attached to the young man's body, when found, was a stone that had been used as an anchor for a rowboat. It had been tied to the body by a piece of rope four feet long. An autopsy held yesterday afternoon at Keysport dev loped the fact that death had been caused by a terrific blow on the temple, which caused a rupture of the brain.

The young man was dead, the physicians declared, before the body was thrown into the water. Everything of value had been taken from the young man's clothing when the body was found, and some of the pockets had been turned wrong side out.

CRIME COMMITTED AT NIGHT.

Every circumstance points to murder and robbery, and subsequent developments proved almost conclusively that the young art student met his death on the lonely shore road skirting the waters of the bay on the Long Island side, and thirteen miles away from where the body was discovered.

The crime was committed after 11:15 o'clock on Sunday night, Oct. 22, and it is believed in the vicinity of the foot of Ninety-ninth Street, almost directly opposite the residence of Albert Johnson, the street railway magnate.

The body is believed to have been towed or rowed in a small boat across to the New Jersey shore, a distance of thirteen miles. The murderers, if robbery was their motive, got comparatively little for their pains, only about $20 or $30, and a gold watch, given the victim when he was a little boy by his grandfather.

Young Hardy, who was twenty-one years old, came North a few days before the Dewey celebration, accompanied by his mother and sister. He intended to remain here during his term of art study. Rooms were taken at Ninety-fifth Street and the Shore Road, Fort Hamilton. Mrs. Hardy staid long enough to see her son installed comfortably in his new home and then with her daughter sailed for Europe, where they now are.

Miss Hardy was the honor graduate at Bryn Mawr College, and both she and her brother were of artistic temperament.

EVENING SPENT WITH FRIENDS.

The young man was authorized to draw on his father for all the money he wanted. Hardy had taken rooms on Ninety-fifth Street in order to be near his college "chum," T. Coleman Ward of Alabama, who was living with his aunt, Mrs. E. C. Moxham, on Ninety-sixth Street, one block from Hardy's lodging house.

The young men had been at college together in Nashville, Tenn., and again became inseparable companions after young Hardy's arrival here. The latter finally arranged to take his meals with the Moxhams, and spent most of his time there, only going to his rooms to sleep.

The record of the time that followed the departure of his father up to the night of Sunday, Oct. 22, is barren of incident. The young men engaged themselves in various ways, bowling, cycling, boating, and fishing, and Hardy became known by sight to many of the residents of Fort Hamilton.

On Monday, Oct. 23, Hardy was to have entered the Art Students' League. He spent the evening at Mrs. Moxham's with young Ward and several other young people who had been invited to the house, including G. C. Hubbard of 371 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Hardy remained at the house until 11:15 o'clock. His manner was much as usual, and he talked of his ambition in art, sang, and played, and seemed in the happiest of moods.

He mentioned just before leaving that from excessive smoking of cigarettes his mouth was dry, and he had half a mind to run down to the village, less than half a mile away, and buy some chewing gum before going to bed. At parting Young Hubbard gave him his card, and invited him to call at his home some time when they might visit Columbia College.

Hardy took the card and put it in his vest pocket. He was accompanied to the door by his friend Ward and bidden good night. He was never seen again alive by any of his friends. Ward said yesterday that when he bade Hardy good night he did not notice what direction he took, presuming, of course, that he was going to his boarding house, less than 200 yards to the northward on the shore road.

The next day he was missing.

The Moxhams were surprised, but at first not alarmed. They had heard him speak of a visit to Metuchen, N. J., to see an old friend of his father's, and supposed he had gone there without notifying them.

They found later that this was not the case. His grandfather, who lives on Montague Street, Brooklyn, was notified, and finally his father, who came North to assist in the search for his son.

POLICE SLIGHTED THE MATTER.

The father went to the police, but was told that his son was probably in some sort of petty disgrace and was keeping out of the way for a time. Not a trace of the young man was found until Wednesday, when a telegram from Keyport announced that the body of the missing student had been found floating in Raritan Bay.

The father went to Keyport early yesterday morning and identified the body without looking at it.

The clothing found on it established the identity beyond a doubt. On the drawers the young man's name appeared in full. The outer clothing was at once recognized by the father.

There was nothing found in the young man's pockets, and his father said he was doubtless robbed, for he always carried a gold watch. This was of an old make, and had belonged to the young man's grandfather. It was made in England and was of guinea gold. It was a combination watch of peculiar make, as by manipulating a spring the watch could be transformed from a case to an open-face timepiece. The case was worn very thin, and on it Mr. Hardy thought were engraved the initials W. A. G.

MISS GEORGE'S FIND.

There was also a cut on the cheek, but this was superficial. It might have been caused by the face being dragged over a sharp surface after death. The mark on the side of the head was inflicted before death, as the congestion of the blood under the skin and the condition of the lungs showed.

Coroner W. F. Hopper of Long Branch decided not to hold an inquest, as the case was plainly one of murder, and he issued a permit to Mr. Hardy to remove the body. It will be taken South to-day. The police of this city were notified to take charge of the stone attached to the body.

The whole contrivance looked like a boat anchor used largely by Fort Hamilton boatmen.

The news of the finding of the body stirred the Brooklyn police to an energetic display. Detectives Mulvey, Delehanty, and Taylor of the Eighty-sixth Street Station were sent at once to Fort Hamilton, but the most important discovery of the day was made by a woman, Miss Annie George, daughter of the late Henry George, who lives on the Shore Road, near Ninety-ninth Street.

This was the finding of seven cards, five engraved with the name of young Hardy, lying scattered about the ground on a steep declivity leading from the Shore Road down to the water's edge directly opposite the home of Albert Johnson, the street car magnate, at Ninety-ninth Street and the Shore Road.

One of the cards was crumpled and bore the marks of bloody fingers.

When a reporter called at her house hoping to find some one who had heard cries along the lonesome road she guided him to the spot where the cards had been noticed. On the water side of the Shore Road opposite Mr Johnson's house there is an opening in the railing left for a gate, but to which no gate is swung. From this opening steps lead down the declivity twenty feet, whence a zigzag pathway leads southerly to Mr. Johnson's boathouse. From the foot of the stairs the path sheers almost straight down to the water's edge. The hillside is covered with trees and bushes, and is a desolate place. At the gateway at the top of the declivity lying just inside the rail from the street a card with young Hardy's name on it was found. Lying just within the rail on the other side of the gateway and within a few feet of the street was found the bloody card bearing the young man's name. It was crumpled.

Six finger marks were outlined on the face, across which was a spatter of blood. Down ten of the wooden steps was picked up a Pullman sleeping car receipt for passage from Tennessee to New York.

NO CRIES HEARD.

It had been used by Hardy on his trip north. Scattered along the zigzag path for a distance of 40 feet toward the boathouse were found the other cards. On one was the name Mrs. Thomas Ward, Hardy's aunt, and one was the card of young Hubbard, which it was recalled had been given to Hardy by Hubbard at the Moxham residence on the evening when Hardy disappeared.

No signs of a struggle were discovered in the vicinity where the cards were found. No one in Mr. Johnson's house had heard any cry or sounds of a struggle that night. But rains have fallen since and it is not likely that the victim was given time to utter a cry. Just south of the Johnson boathouse is the boathouse of Capt. R. H. Hegeman. Hegeman has twenty-one boats for rent at this season. There is no one to watch them. Examination of the boats showed that four of them had painters with stones attached for anchors precisely like the stone tied to Hardy's body.

During the examination Capt. Hegeman yesterday discovered that the stone anchor of one boat is missing.

The police for a time were at a loss to understand how Hardy could have been at the foot of Ninety-ninth Street on that fatal Sunday night when he left the Moxham residence on Ninety-sixth Street to go to his rooms on Ninety-fifth Street. This is accounted for on the theory of young Ward that his "chum" on the night in question concluded to go to the village proper, which is south of Ninety-ninth Street, to get chewing gum, as he had suggested on leaving the Moxham residence.

After getting it he would naturally take the Shore Road back northward to his rooms on Ninety-fifth Street.

George E. Hyatt, a lawyer, of 15 Wall Street, and an uncle of the murdered youth, said yesterday that no pains or expense would be spared in running down the murderer or murderers of his nephew, and that he would at once send out a circular offering a reward for their apprehension.

METEORS TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

Chicago Professors Prepare for the Celestial Vagrants.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—A great meteoric shower, which is predicted to take place Nov. 14 and 15, will be observed and photographed from the Dearborn Observatory of Northwestern University of Chicago. Prof. Kurt Laves of Chicago and Prof. G. W. Hough of Northwestern will have charge of the work. The photographs from the two stations will be compared, and an attempt made to determine how fast the meteors travel, after entering the earth's atmosphere. The brightest part of the shower is expected to appear after midnight.

GIFT FOR BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS.

Action of Gov. Tanner Awaited Before Presentation Is Made.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The committee of Chicagoans in charge of local plans for a silver service, which is to be the gift of the State to the battleship Illinois, is waiting to learn from Gov. Tanner how much the rest of the State will add to the fund subscribed here. Ex-Congressman George E. Adams, Chairman of the committee, said to-day: "I understand the Governor has increased the fund considerably. As the presentation of the service is to be a State affair, we can take no further steps in the matter until the Governor apprises us of his intentions. Subscriptions received in Chicago amount to about $2,000."

GOOD DAY FOR MR. HOBART.

Vice President Rallies and Is Able to Talk with His Attendants.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Vice President Hobart's condition changed very little to-day. At 10 o'clock this evening he fell into a natural sleep. His pulse was strong. Before he went to sleep he asked one of the nurses in his room to see that proper attention was paid to all his friends who asked about him.

In the course of the day he rallied at times, and conversed with his wife about the callers. President McKinley sent a message in which he and Mrs. McKinley expressed their pleasure that the Vice President's condition was improved when they last heard from him. The mails brought a large number of letters from all parts of the country, expressing sorrow at the Vice President's illness. Mr. Hobart took nourishment at intervals during the day. At 6 o'clock a bulletin was issued saying that he had spent an encouraging day, and the best one, in fact, since his illness became critical.

BROOMCORN MARKET CORNERED.

Chicago Men Now Control the Supply of the Commodity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—A clean sweep of the corn-producing States of this country has placed W. L. Rosenboom and A. J. Klein, dealers of this city, in possession of a complete corner of the broomcorn market. With last year's supply exhausted, a shortening in this year's crop, clever manipulation, and the combine has control of 2,000 out of a possible 2,400 tons of the commodity. This supply of broomcorn is said to be worth $1,250,000, from which the combine expects to net $1,000,000.

During the past thirty days agents have been secretly scouring the West for broomcorn, which they bought at figures ranging from $70 to $100 per ton. It was not until the entire supply was tied up that the corner became recognized, and then local manufacturers admitted, with little grace, that they had been caught napping.

$150,000 Gift to Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—Major Henry Lee Higginson of the class of '65, who gave Soldiers Field to Harvard University, has given the sum of $150,000 to be used for the erection and equipment of a building suitable for the uses of the Harvard University Club. The corporation, in return, offers the Warren property at the corner of Harvard and Quincy Streets for the site of the building. If the building is erected, it will be as a memorial to the Harvard men who fell in the Spanish war.

The Most Luxuriously Equipped Train in the World.
The "Pennsylvania Limited" of the Pennsylvania Railroad is the finest and most luxuriously equipped train in the world. It leaves West 23d Street Station at 9:55 A. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 10:00 A. M.) daily, and runs to Chicago in 24 hours and St. Louis in 28 hours and 45 minutes. All the comforts of a well-appointed home enjoyed en route.—Adv.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBL

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

We Manufacture

Boys' Clothing

In large enough quantities to reduce the cost to the lowest limit, and we sell direct to you at one moderate profit. If you clothe your boys here you get the

Work of Specialists,

And you pay the lowest price consistent with a well-made article.

Sailor Suits, serges and handsome mixed cheviots, $5.75 to $7.75.

Double-breasted Suits, fancy cheviots, all wool, $5.00 to $8.50.

Youths' Suits, (Long Trousers), newest designs of cheviots and worsteds, $10.00 to $16.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

ties. The surrender of Mafeking is expected.

"It is also confirmed that the Free Staters have seized Colesburg."

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, Nov. 2.—It is reported that the Boers are occupying parts of Zululand, and that they have taken Pomeroy, fifty miles from Greytown.

BRITISH MAY LAND IN DELAGOA.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The report comes from Rome that Portugal will permit the landing of British troops at Lorenzo Marques. This coincides with the view, strongly prevalent in some quarters here, that the British invasion of the Transvaal will be made from that point.

HOW CARLETON WAS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Daily News has a dispatch this morning from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., which gives the first independent account of the cutting off of Lieut. Col. Carleton's column in the engagement at Farquhar's Farm. The correspondent says:

"The column was sent out Sunday night, made a wide detour, and reached the spurs of the Drakensberg before dawn. Col. Carleton stormed the heights with the bayonet, and maintained his position against great odds, until his ammunition was exhausted and surrender had become inevitable. Nearly 200 had then been killed and wounded."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, filed Monday night, giving a description of the battle, says:

"A similar mule stampede occurred to Lieut. Col. Grimwood's column on the Bulwan side. The ammunition was lost, but our infantry quite held their own. It was a serious misfortune that the Powerful's bluejackets were not summoned sooner, as the result of the engagement would have been different."

BOERS SAID TO BE TIRED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The correspondent of The Daily News at Ladysmith, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"Dr. Hornabrook, while searching for the body of Lieut. Clapham on Umbelwena Hill, which was in possession of the enemy, met many Boers. On stating the object of his quest, he was kindly received.

"The consensus of opinion among the Boers, he thinks, is that they are sick of fighting, and would like to throw up the sponge. They said their loss yesterday was heavy, and due chiefly to our artillery fire."

GEN. JAN H. M KOCK DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Gen. Jan H. M. Kock, who was second in command of the Transvaal forces and who was wounded in the battle of Elandslaagte, died in the hospital at Ladysmith on Monday night.

KIMBERLEY STILL BESIEGED.

Said to be 6,000 Boers There—Half the Dutch Inhabitants in That Territory May Join Them.

HOPE TOWN, Cape Colony, Nov. 2.—Magistrate Harmsworth has arrived from Klipdam, and reports that there are 6,000 Boers around Kimberley, and that all the roads are strictly patrolled. He says he passed close enough to Kimberley to see the searchlights, and was informed that the defenders of Kimberley were satisfied they could hold out, but were wearied with the inactivity, and hoped that a relieving force would soon arrive.

Stories of Boer victories have spread rapidly along the western border, and Magistrate Harmsworth estimates that over half the Dutch residents of Bechuanaland and Griqualand will join the Boers after the declaration of annexation.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—An official telegram, reporting the condition of the wounded at Kimberley, adds that Col. Kekewitch, the British Commander there, has learned from various sources that the Boer losses on the occasion of the late sortie of the British troops from Kimberley, were very heavy.

All Quiet in Rhodesia.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—All was quiet in Bulawayo, in Rhodesia, according to dispatches received this morning, up to Oct. 27. There has been some skirmishing on the border.

LARGE FORCE IN THE SOUTH.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31.—It is asserted that 3,000 Boers have collected at Bethulie Bridge, on the southern border of the Free State, under Field Cornet Dutoit. The Orange River is now in full flood and fording is reported to be impossible.

BRITISH LOSSES ON MONDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Gen. Sir George Stewart White has cabled the War Office that in the engagement at Farquhar's farm, near Ladysmith, on Oct. 30, when Lieut. Col. Carleton's column was compelled to surrender, six officers were killed and nine wounded. Among the non-commissioned officers and men the casualties were 54 in killed and 231 in wounded.

The dispatch, which is dated Ladysmith, Nov. 2, 10 A. M., gives the list of casualties among the officers as follows:

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Killed—Lieut. J. T. McDougall. Wounded—Major John Dawkins, slightly; Lieut. Harold Belcher, severely.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.—Killed—Major W. T. Myers, Lieut. H. S. Marsden, and Lieut. T. L. Forster. Wounded—Major Henry E. Buchanan-Riddell and Lieut. H. C. Johnson, both severely.

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.—Wounded—Capt. G. B. H. Rice and Capt. W. B. Silver, both severely.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.—Wounded—Capt. S. Willcock, Capt. B. O. Fyffe, and Capt F. S. Stayner, all severely.

NATAL MOUNTED RIFLES.—Killed—Lieut. William Chapman.

MEDICAL CORPS.—Killed—Major Edward Gray.

The list of names of the non-commissioned officers and men, killed and wounded, is promised to-morrow.

A special dispatch from Ladysmith says 20 British dead and 100 wounded have been counted on the scene of Monday's disaster, while 870 prisoners were sent to Pretoria.

The morning papers are divided in opinion as to whether Sir George Stewart White's latest list of casualties includes the losses of Lieut. Col. Carleton's column before its surrender. The preponderance of opinion is that these are not included, since, if they were, Gen. White would probably have mentioned the fact.

Additional Losses at Dundee.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Another list of casualties at Dundee was issued by the War Office this morning. It gives eighty-two non-commissioned officers and men of the Dublin Fusiliers missing, indicatng that the Boers captured as many Fusiliers as they did Hussars.

NO VOLUNTEERS FOR AFRICA.

Against the British Army Rules to Enlist Men for Less Than Three Years.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—George Windham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, has replied to Col. Sir Charles Howard Vincent's offer of 1,000 volunteers as marksmen for South Africa that it would be against the regulations to send volunteers abroad or to enlist them for a shorter period than three years.

He adds, however, an assurance that, in the event of a crisis requiring a large increase of the home garrison, of which at present there is no sign, volunteers will be used and enlistments will be permitted for a short term.

AMERICAN AID WELCOMED.

Sympathy Shown by the Plan for Hospital Ship Appreciated.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The newspapers here continue to express keen pleasure at the sympathy of the United States. The St. James's Gazette says:

"Few more graceful examples could be imagined of the courteous spirit of American sympathy with this country, which has been so often evident of late, than the project of the American ladies' hospital ship, which will probably be fitted out with many of those American nurses whose services were so highly valued during the Cuban war.

"This is the first example of a hospital ship provided by a nation which is at peace for another during the stress of war, and the widespread and generous responses to its appeals from both sides of the Atlantic show how warmly the merciful idea is accepted by the citizens in both countries."

Contributions to the "Maine" Fund.

Contributions to the fund being raised by American women in London for a hospital ship to be known as the Maine may be sent to Andrew Miller, 19 West Thirty-first Street, who is authorized by the committee to receive the same.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL SHIP.

Princess of Wales Turns Over a Fund and Contributes $5,000.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Princess of Wales has placed at the disposal of the Red Cross Society a considerable sum of money—the remainder of a fund collected at the time of the Soudan campaign in 1885—for the equipment of a hospital ship, to be designated by a committee, including Viscountess Wolseley, Lady Wantage, and the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

The committee is making arrangements to secure the British steamer Midnight Sun, which will be renamed Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness will personally contribute £1,000 ($5,000) toward the equipment.

BRITISH REQUEST OF THE BOERS.

Want a List Each Week of British Prisoners at Pretoria.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The British Government has now asked that the Boer Government permit Mr. Macrum, the United States Consul at Pretoria, to transmit once each week a list of the British prisoners in Pretoria with a statement of their condition.

AID FOR GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.

An Appeal for Help for Families of Those in the Transvaal War.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes an appeal, signed by the committee of the German corps in the Transvaal, calling upon Germans to contribute to the support of the families of "those German volunteers who have taken up arms in a just cause."

The Hamburgische Correspondenz, in the course of a semi-official article, which cautions "those who desire to embroil Germany in a conflict with Great Britain," says:

"Germany is not going to pluck chestnuts for other people out of Great Britain's fire. Such a policy would drive Germany so closely into the arms of Russia that she would hardly be able to breathe."

LANSDOWNE ON THE WAR.

Says If Britain Had Mobilized Earlier Boer Ultimatum Would Have Come Earlier—Beresford Talks.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, was the chief speaker at the Cutlers' feast in Sheffield this evening, the function being attended by the usual distinguished assemblage.

Replying to the toast to "Her Majesty's Ministers," he went over the usual ground in explaining the causes of the war, and defended the Government against the charge that the military preparations were not abreast of the negotiations. He said:

"The diplomatic messages went by wire; the reinforcements by ship. Moreover, in order to keep abreast, the army and navy would have had to commit most provocative and threatening acts. The Boer ultimatum followed British mobilization, and if Great Britain had mobilized earlier, the ultimatum would have been earlier."

Lord Lansdowne explained the promptness of the mobilization, which had enabled five cavalry regiments, ten batteries, and thirty battalions to get far away on the sea. During the earlier operations the enemy, he went on to say, had great superiority of numbers, and the advantage of a choice of ground. This phase of the situation he hoped was approaching its conclusion, for in less than a week the first installments of Sir Redvers Buller's force would arrive at Cape Town, to be followed at a steady rate by the remainder.

"I do not think," continued the Secretary of State for War, "that there need be any anxiety regarding the result. There has been nothing in history to compare with the patriotism of our colonies, who will take no denial. Their attitude will impress upon the civilized world two great truths: First, that Greater Britain is not an empty phrase, and second, that such a large measure of voluntary support would not have been accorded unless we were fighting in a just cause."

In conclusion Lord Lansdowne expressed on behalf of the Government "profound admiration for the heroism of our troops, who have rehabilitated the reputation of the British soldier in South Africa—a great gain which, to my mind, outweighs the heavy losses we have sustained and outweighs even the sad disaster which was due to an accidental cause."

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, replying to the toast to "The Imperial Forces," praised the transport arrangements. Referring to the surrender of the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire regiment after their ammunition was expended, he said it was an honorable surrender. He expressed the opinion that the Government was not sending men enough to South Africa, in view of the probability that the Cape Dutch would join the Boers. Discussing the general question of military armament, he observed that there were only two really patriotic nations in the world, the British and the Americans, because they alone had volunteer armies.

BRITISH POLICE DELAGOA BAY.

Warship Said to Have Fired on a Vessel Entering the Harbor.

LISBON, Nov. 2.—News has reached here that a British warship in Delagoa Bay has fired on a sailing ship which was entering the harbor without having displayed a flag.

The vessel proved to be British, but there is some question here as to the right of Great Britain to do police duty in a Portuguese port.

Telegrams to Transvaal Shut Off.

The French Telegraphic Cable Company yesterday issued the following notice:

"The Eastern Company notifies us that no traffic for the Transvaal is allowed to pass via Cape Town or Delagoa Bay except official messages."

It also announced that mail from Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay) to Beira (Portuguese East Africa) will close at 5 P. M. Sunday, Nov. 5.

New York Exchange Rises in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Exchange on New York sold at a premium here to-day for the first time since April 29 of this year. It rose from 10 cents per $1,000 discount before clearings to 10 cents per $1,000 premium after clearings. Never before in the history of relations between New York and Chicago banks has the Chicago price of exchange on New York remained under a premium for such a long period. A year ago it sold at a premium as late as July, and after going to a discount during the crop-moving period, returned to a premium in the Autumn earlier than it did this year.

In 59 Days **1900.**

In 52 Days **Xmas.**

We invite attention to an extremely fine and important

RUBY

of the true color, perfect oval shape and brilliant in centre as well as around the edge. Comparison with any other fine ruby will at once show its superiority.

PRICE $20,000.

Howard & Co

264 Fifth Avenue

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RUMORS OF CENTRAL AND ERIE.

Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis Election Revives Them.

The Directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will Nov. 14 meet in the company's offices at the Grand Central Station to fill the vacancy in the Directorate created by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Of a rumor that President Eben B. Thomas of the Erie Railroad would be chosen and that his election would be proof of an intention to sooner or later amalgamate the Erie with the Central's systems, an officer of the "Big Four" said yesterday: "There has been gossip about President Thomas succeeding Mr. Vanderbilt, but I know of no foundation for it, and am ignorant of any plan to take in the Erie.

"This I consider not in accord with the policy of consolidating and building up the Vanderbilt properties. At any rate, the Director to be chosen at the meeting will be W. K. Vanderbilt's selection, and if any man keeps his own counsel it is he."

READING RAISES FREIGHT RATES.

Other Roads Are Expected to Follow the Example Thus Set.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The Reading Railway to-day issued a new freight tariff to take effect Nov. 15, whereby freight rates will be generally advanced. The increased revenue to be secured as the result of the new tariff sheet will come largely through the reclassification of the different commodities, many of which have been restored to the classification in which they were rated some years ago. Among the articles largely affected by the change are iron and its collateral products. Other roads are expected to make the same change.

Western Rates to be Restored.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Passenger rates between Chicago and Missouri River points and St. Louis and Missouri River points will be restored to normal tariff on Nov. 15, the Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association reaching that decision today. No agreement could be reached regarding rates between Chicago and St. Paul. The Wisconsin Central, it is understood, will not be a party to any agreement unless either a traffic or money pool is formed which guarantees it a certain percentage of the business. The executive officers of most of the Chicago and St. Paul roads are inclined to submit to the demand.

Pere Marquette Transfer Delayed.

SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 2.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad called for to-day to transfer the road to the newly formed Père Marquette Railway Company, preliminary to consolidation with the Denver, Rio Grande and Western and the C. and W. M. Roads, was postponed to Dec. 6. The principal stockholders held a meeting in Boston to-day, and adjourned to meet in Saginaw Dec. 6.

SHAMROCK AND ERIN DEPART.

Salutes from Yachts and Ocean Tramps Bid Them Godspeed.

The sails of the unsuccessful cup hunter Shamrock were set for the voyage to Gourock, Scotland, yesterday, and taking "departure" from Sandy Hook Lightship, the yacht heeled gently to the light northwesterly breeze, and under a blue sky began the three-thousand-mile journey.

The tug James A. Lawrence came alongside, and a hawser was passed on board, while the crew of the Shamrock, chanting a deep-sea ditty, heaved up the anchor. She was quickly under way, and followed by her consort, the steam yacht Erin, moved rapidly seaward down the Swash Channel, passing Quarantine Station at 8:10.

A dozen passing steam craft opened the brazen throats of their sirens, and colors were dipped in reply. Amzi L. Barber's steam yacht Sapphire and several great black ocean freighters sent strings of fluttering code flags aloft, which to the initiated read "Godspeed" and "A pleasant voyage," to which "Thank you" was the ever-ready response.

As the yachts passed the Sandy Hook Lightship the men on the old rolling hulk gave three cheers and opened wide the valve of the big fog siren.

The Erin, with Capt. Matthews and Dr. Mackey on the bridge, gave the final salute to the lightship, put her pilot aboard the station boat, and followed in the wake of her charge that was romping up the weather shore at a good rate.

Shamrock and Erin will steer the most southerly course across, and both will be laid up for the Winter season at Gourock. They will both be placed in commission again in February, and will go to the Mediterranean for the early yachting season.

A report from Fire Island Observatory stated that the Shamrock, with her lower sails set, passed the Fire Island Lightship at 1:10 o'clock in the afternoon. She was in tow of the Erin

DR. PARKHURST RE-ELECTED.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was re-elected President for the ensuing year of the Society for the Prevention of Crime at its annual meeting, held last night in the United Charities Building, 287 Fourth Avenue. The following officers were also re-elected: The Rev. John H. McCracken, D. D., and William H. Arnoux, Vice Presidents; Edward S. Newell, Treasurer; Thaddeus D. Kenneson, Secretary. The old Board of Directors was also re-elected. Henry Burr remains Superintendent of the society.

After the meeting Dr. Parkhurst said:

"Aside from the election of officers, there was very little done at the meeting, which was purely routine in character. The matter of mapping out the year's work of the society will be a subject for future consideration."

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—James Milliken, Liverpool.

BUCKINGHAM—Peter Barr and W. T. Todd, New Zealand.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron Klenck, Germany.

EMPIRE—George Moore, Sitka, and Inazo Nitobe, Japan.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents, Washington; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton, and W. J. Youngs, Gov. Roosevelt's private secretary, Oyster Bay, L. I.

HOLLAND—M. Weiss, Germany.

HOFFMAN—M. Bieber, German Consul General, Port au Prince; J. L. Pilgrim, London; W. M. Kohn, Honolulu; Col. D. S. Gordon, United States Army, and G. Gersan, Hamburg.

MANHATTAN—F. N. Robertson, Mexico; the Rev. Dr. Merrill, President of the Colgate University; the Rev. Dr. Whitman, President of the Columbia University, Washington, D. C.; Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; the Hon. Lieut. J. O. Onslow, England, and Capt. M. P. Gibson, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Robert Davidson, Glasgow.

WALDORF—Grant Hugh Brown, London; A. A. Johnston, Cragdon, England; A. J. Boult, London; D. Redo, Mexico; W. J. Wilkinson, Paris; Fletcher Webster Jewell, London; Capt. W. P. Peterson, United States Army; Percy N. Forbes, London; G. Curtis Treadwell, Gov. Roosevelt's Military Secretary, Albany, and Joseph A. Gary, ex-Postmaster General, Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Donaldson, domestics; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; 541 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Biggs, Watts & Co., Huntington, West Va.; S. G. Biggs, notions and furnishing goods; H. A. Wheeler, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Carter Dry Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.; P. Bethel, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Fahy, Shantz & Bullock Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. J. Butt, laces and dress trimmings; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Sinclair House.

Hamburger, I., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. K. Hanburger, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Hunter-Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKean, dress goods; 57 White Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Kann, boys' clothing; 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lippincott, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Lowenberg, B., Norfolk, Va., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Loewenstein, L., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; L. Loewenstein, woolens and tailors' trimmings; 70 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Millhiser Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Moses, B., Scranton, Penn., dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Pogue, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Crumbley, white goods and linens; 454 Broome Street.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., gloves; Hotel Cadillac.

Stein-Bloch Company, The, Rochester, N. Y.; S. N. Stein, woolens; 718 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Simons, G., Bradford, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Warner, dress goods; 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Waramaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel. A. B. Lyon, carpets, Albemarle Hotel. G. H. Urweller, linens; white goods and blankets; Hoffman House.

Watt, Bettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; B. R. Bunting, notions and fancy goods; William Rettew, domestics and dress goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Weiler, L., Pittsburg, Penn., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; D. Baer, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Increasing cloudiness; fresh northeasterly winds.

The Caribbean Sea disturbance has passed eastward over Newfoundland. A slight barometric depression has moved eastward over the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. The barometer is high from Western New England over the lake regions, and from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Snow has fallen in the Mississippi Valley as far South as Cairo, and rain is reported in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. In all other districts fair weather prevails.

The temperature is below the seasonal average in the central valleys, the lake regions, and in the North Atlantic States, and is above the normal in the South Atlantic States, and generally from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast. In the middle and lower Mississippi Valley and the Southwest the temperature is 15 degrees to 20 degrees below the seasonal average.

Cloudy weather and rain are indicated for to-day in the Middle and South Atlantic States and the middle and upper Ohio Valleys. Frost will occur generally to-night in the Southern States. Fair weather, with rising temperature, is indicated for to-morrow in all districts west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast the winds to-day will be fresh from the northwest. On the South Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk northeasterly winds will shift to the northwest.

Storm signals are displayed at Chicago.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	45	48	49
6 A. M.	46	44	47
9 A. M.	51	45	48
12 M.	57	51	51
4 P. M.	53	51	52
6 P. M.	46	46	48
9 P. M.	42	42	43
12 P. M.	41	41	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47½
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1898	54
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	49

The maximum temperature yesterday was 55 degrees at 2:15 P. M., and the minimum 41 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 74 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 54 per cent.

FILIPINOS UNFIT TO RULE THEMSELVES

Continued from Page 1.

the people was found to be most pitiable. They had been plundered by the insurgent troops, who had robbed them of jewels, money, clothing, and even food, so that they were literally starving. Peaceful citizens had been fired on; women had been maltreated. There was general satisfaction that the Americans had come at last, and conditions seemed favorable for an American propaganda. The towns of Bacoor and Imus were selected for the purpose of experiment, and after talks with the local "Headmen," a local form of government was established. Encouraged by the result, the work was continued at Paranaque and Las Pinas with similar good results.

At the request of Gen. Lawton, who had been assigned to this work by Gen. Otis, the commission prepared a simple scheme of municipal government, similar enough to the old system to be readily comprehensible to the natives, but giving them liberties which they had never before enjoyed. This scheme was adopted, and gave general satisfaction. In every instance enthusiasm ran high before the Commissioners took their departure, and cheers were raised for Gen. Lawton and for the country which he represented.

With a single exception the officials elected proved worthy of the trust imposed in them, and conditions very rapidly improved in the newly organized towns. Governments were organized with more satisfactory results in Pandacan, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Mori, San Pedro, and Machei, while a slightly different system was put into effect in Malabon, Polo, Obando, Meycauya, Yang, and Malolos.

INSURRECTION LOSES FORCE.

The commission states that a large amount of prevision over the affairs of our new municipalities proved necessary, as the officials were timid and slow to comprehend their new duties. At many of the elections the voters went about "asking whom they were expected to vote for." And it was only with great difficulty that they were persuaded to exercise the right of free suffrage.

The commission sums the situation at the time of their departure, as follows:

"When we left Manila, a large volume of business was being done, and the streets were so crowded as to be hardly safe. The native population was quiet and orderly, and all fear of an uprising had long since passed. An efficient corps of native policemen was on duty. A system of public schools in which English was taught had been advocated by the commission and established by Gen. Otis. Some 6,000 scholars were in attendance.

"In the Tagalog provinces of Luzon, where the anti-American feeling had been strongest, public sentiment had greatly changed, as evidenced by the fact that the Military Governor of Batangas had offered to surrender his troops and his province if we would only send a small force there. The Bicols, in southern Luzon, had risen against their Tagalog masters. The Macabebes were clamoring for an opportunity to fight in our ranks, and native soldiers and scouts were already serving under Gen. Lawton. Stories of the corruption of insurgent officers were becoming daily more common, and the disintegration of the enemy's forces was steadily progressing. The hope of assistance from outside sources seemed to be all that held them together."

OUTSIDE OF LUZON.

Having given so much attention to the Island of Luzon, the commission then takes up in detail the conditions in the other islands. On this point it is stated that the rebellion is essentially Tagalog and that when it ends in Luzon it must end throughout the archipelago. The situation elsewhere than in Luzon is summed up as follows:

"The only island, apart from Luzon, where serious trouble threatens is Panay, to which a considerable force of Tagalog soldiers was sent before the outbreak of hostilities. Many of the Visayans of this island are opposed to the Tagalogs. However, it is not believed that the latter can make a formidable resistance. In Samar, Leyte, and Masbate, the Tagalog invaders are numerically few and are disliked by the natives of these islands, whom they have oppressed.

"We were assured that 200 men would suffice to restore order in Mindoro. Bobol was asking for troops. The Calamianes Islanders had sent word that they would welcome us. There can be no resistance in Palawan. Satisfactory relations had already been established with the warlike Moros, whose Sultan had previously been conciliated by a member of the commission, and in Mindanao this tribe had even taken up our cause and attacked the insurgents, of whom there are very few in the island. In Cebu we have only to reckon with the lawless element, which has never been very formidable there."

Special attention is given to the Island of Negros, as this seemed a field well adapted to the extension of an American system. Here the natives had adopted a local form of Government, including a Congress, and had raised the American flag. They believed themselves capable of managing their own affairs and asked for a battalion of troops to hold in check a mountainous band of fanatics. The battalion was furnished, but the people proved unable to carry out their programme, owing to ill-feeling among their own officials. The Americans remained popular. At the request of Gen. Otis, a new and simplified scheme of government for the island, giving the people a large voice in their affairs, but placing an American in full control, was put into operation. It brought about satisfaction, and public order is better in the island to-day than at any time during the last twenty years.

AMERICAN CONTROL ESSENTIAL.

Summarizing the failure of the native form of government and the success of the American control, the commission says:

"The flat failure of this attempt to establish an independent native government in Negros, conducted as it was under the most favorable circumstances, makes it apparent that here, as well as in the less favored provinces, a large amount of American control is at present absolutely essential to a successful administration of public affairs."

AGUINALDO SEEKS POWER.

The efforts at conciliation with Aguinaldo and his various commissions are set forth in detail. These Commissioners were assured of the beneficent purposes of the United States and the President's readiness to grant the Filipino people as large a measure of home rule and as ample liberty as was consistent with the ends of government, "subject only to the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States—a point which, being established, the commission invariably refused even to discuss."

The commission adds that nothing came of negotiations, as Aguinaldo's emissaries were without powers, and merely came, and came again, for information. Courteous reception was accorded to the insurgent commissions and earnest appeals made to stop further bloodshed, all witnessing "the spirit of patient conciliation" exhibited by the American Commission in endeavoring to reach an amicable adjustment with the insurgents, as well as the obduracy of Aguinaldo. The report sums up the result of these fruitless exchanges as follows:

"No better proof could be furnished that the primary object of his struggle is not, as is pretended, the liberty of the Filipino peoples, but the continuance of his own arbitrary and despotic power. In any event, the American people may feel confident that no effort was omitted by the commission to secure a peaceful end of the struggle, but the opportunities they offered and urged were all neglected, if not, indeed, spurned."

CANNOT GOVERN THEMSELVES.

The chapter devoted to "Capacity for Self Government" is the result, the report states, of diligent inquiry for several months, in the course of which a great number of witnesses were examined, of all shades of political thought and varieties of occupation, tribe, and locality. The most striking and perhaps the most significant fact in the entire situation is the multiplicity of tribes inhabiting the archipelago, the diversity of their languages (which are mutually unintelligible) and the multifarious phases of civilization—ranging all the way from the highest to the lowest. As to this the report says:

"The Filipinos are not a nation, but a variegated assemblage of different tribes and peoples, and their loyalty is still of the tribal type."

Concerning their intellectual capacities, the Commission says:

"As to the general intellectual capacities of the Filipinos, the Commission is disposed to rate them high. But excepting in a limited number of persons these capacities have not been developed by education or experience. The masses of the people are uneducated. That intelligent public opinion on which popular government rests does not exist in the Philippines. And it cannot exist until education has elevated the masses, broadened their intellectual horizon, and disciplined their faculty of judgment. And even then the power of self-government cannot be assumed without considerable previous training and experience under the guidance and tutelage of an enlightened and liberal sovereign power. For the bald fact is that the Filipinos have never had any experience in governing themselves."

NATIVES LACK TRAINING.

The report shows that this inability for self-government is due to the old Spanish régime, which gave the Filipinos little or no part in governing themselves. After reviewing this Spanish system, the Commission says:

"This is all the training in self-government which the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands have enjoyed. Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Manila as a centre, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance, as may be found necessary, the administration of provincial and municipal affairs.

WITHDRAWAL MEANS ANARCHY.

"Fortunately there are educated Filipinos, though they do not constitute a large proportion of the entire population, and their support and services will be of incalculable value in inaugurating and maintaining the new Government. As education advances and experience ripens, the natives may be intrusted with a larger and more independent share of government; self-government, as the American ideal, being constantly kept in view as the goal. In this way American sovereignty over the archipelago will prove a great political boon to the people.

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believe that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing, and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. And the indispensable need from the Filipino point of view of maintaining American sovereignty over the archipelago is recognized by all intelligent Filipinos and even by those insurgents who desire an American protectorate. The latter, it is true, would take the revenues and leave us the responsibilities. Nevertheless, they recognize the indubitable fact that the Filipinos cannot stand alone.

"Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of National honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibility of government which our sovereignty entails, and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our National duty will prove the greatest blessing to the peoples of the Philippine Islands."

WAR IS HUMANE.

One of the closing chapters of the report is devoted to a tribute to "Our soldiers and sailors in the war." The commission says that the presence of Admiral Dewey as a member of this body makes it unfitting to dwell on its personal achievements, but he joins in the eulogy of his comrades. The commission witnessed some of the many brave deeds of our soldiers, and they declare that all that skill, courage, and a patient endurance can do has been done in the Philippines. They dismiss the reports of the desecrating of churches, the murdering of prisoners, and the committing of unmentionable crimes, and say they are glad to express the belief that a war was never more humanely conducted, saying:

"If churches were occupied it was only as a military necessity, and frequently after their use as forts by the insurgents had made it necessary to train our artillery upon them. Prisoners were taken whenever opportunity offered, often only to be set at liberty after being disarmed and fed. Up to the time of our departure, although numerous spies had been captured, not a single Filipino had been executed. Such wrongs as were casually committed against the natives were likely to be brought to our attention, and in every case that we investigated we found a willingness on the part of those in authority to administer prompt justice."

The commission gives a general view of the value of the islands, their richness in agricultural and forest products, their mineral wealth, and their commanding geographical position. It states that the Philippine Islands should soon become one of the great trade centres of the East. Manila is already connected by new steamship lines with Australia, India, and Japan, and she will become the natural terminus of many other lines when a ship canal connects the Atlantic with the Pacific. It cannot be doubted that commerce will greatly increase, and the United States will obtain a large share in this treatment. Manila, with the immunity which it has thus far enjoyed from that terrible pest, the bubonic plague, should become a distributing centre for China, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Tonquin, Anam, and Australia.

CONTROL ASSURES PEACE.

The report concludes:

"Our control means to the inhabitants of the Philippines internal peace and order, a guarantee against foreign aggression and against the dismemberment of the country, commercial and industrial prosperity, and as large a share of the affairs of government as they shall prove fit to take. When peace and prosperity shall have been established throughout the archipelago, when education shall have become general, then, in the language of a leading Filipino, his people will, under our guidance, 'become more American than the Americans themselves.'"

The report is signed by J. G. Schurman, George Dewey, Charles Denby, and Dean C. Worcester.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4 P. M.—203 Chrystie Street; Henry Hensman; damage, $50.

4:10 P. M.—236 East Ninety-sixth Street; S. McZeigh; no damage.

4:20 P. M.—84 Norfolk Street; Morris Goldman; damage, $500.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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The famous Water of the Saratoga Arondack Spring (Formerly Kissingen) comes to New York fresh every day. Just as snappy, just as sparkling, just as effervescent as if you dipped it from the spring. Charged with its own gas without being exposed to the air, it retains all the health giving properties that have made it known far and wide as a specific for indigestion, stomach trouble, nervousness and kidney complaint. As a table water it is most delicious and appetizing. As a thirst quenching beverage it is most palatable and satisfying. Order it through your druggist or grocer, also at hotels, cafes and restaurants.

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Natural Aperient Water for systematic treatment in constipation, bilious troubles and obesity, because it does not give

COL. GARDINER'S DEFENSE

Before 30th District Democrats He Replies to Charges.

ASKED THE GOVERNOR TO ACT

Repeats His Attack on Senator Platt and Declares Mazet Spoke Falsely in the Assembly.

The Thirtieth Assembly District had a large meeting last night in and around the Old Homestead, at Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue, when a large amount of enthusiasm for the Tammany Hall ticket of the county and district was stirred up. The grounds of the place were brilliantly illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks which, with the oratory, served to bring out a great crowd. This was large enough to make up two good-sized outside meetings when the large hall in the Homestead was filled.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was the principal speaker of the evening at the meeting in the hall, and his appearance during the progress of the meeting was the signal for a burst of applause from the audience. As the Colonel reached the platform and bowed his acknowledgments of the greeting some one proposed three cheers for him, which were given with effect; and frequently during the course of his address, especially when he undertook in part to answer the charges made against him by the City Club, he was vociferously applauded.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis was speaking when Col. Gardiner entered the hall, escorted by Lawrence Delmour. He had been assailing the Mazet committee, whose existence, he said, was the last evidence of the attempt at centralization of power at Albany. As Col. Gardiner came in Mr. Davis adverted to what he called the latest outrage upon the citizens of this county, the alleged attempt to grab the District Attorney's office, and immediately gave way to the District Attorney, whom he introduced.

AUDIENCE AWAITS HIS DEFENSE.

The crowd was disappointed when Col. Gardiner did not at once dive into the subject of the charges brought against him, but it waited patiently in the hope that the speaker would warm up to this subject. In this hope it was not disappointed, although the speaker at first spoke about his long residence in this city, which had been the home, he said, of a long line of his ancestors. He said that this city was a delightful one in which to live, and that all exiles wanted to return to it because, in the main, it had been for years under Democratic rule.

"The Democracy, since its earliest foundation, he said, had always been against centralization, while the Republican Party, under various names, such as Federalists and Whigs, had always been in favor of it, as they were to-day in the administration of the affairs of the State.

Referring to the Raines law, Col. Gardiner said that it was the law that maintained and founded dives. He said that he would probably at some time test the constitutionality of the law that removed from this city the excise fees and distributed them through the State. "Under the old Montgomery charter," he said, "the excise fees of this city were given to it in perpetuity, and if this is true and sound, then the State cannot step in and make us surrender any part of those fees."

Referring to Mazet, and the committee of which he is Chairman, Col. Gardiner said that Mr. Mazet had uttered a lie when he declared on the floor of the Assembly that there was common knowledge in this city that a fund had been raised by the police and other persons to corrupt and influence legislation. He said the committee had no power, and was unlawfully exercising an arbitrary power.

"Now, what happened while this Republican Legislature was in session last year?" said Col. Gardiner. "Platt and his lieutenants met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel every Sunday, while Mr. Croker and I and other good men were in church and mapped out what the Legislature should do the next week; what it should pass and what it should turn down. But Slicer, or Spicer, or Dicer, or whatever his name is, didn't find it convenient to preach upon that in the beefsteak meeting house in Fourth Avenue. This new Parkhurst and godly man didn't know anything about that. But I found out what those schemes were. They were, first, to increase the power of McCullagh, to establish a State constabulary, which failed in the Senate because a few good Republicans would not stand for it, [Applause.] and finally to get possession of the District Attorney's office, so that Platt could go there with the vote of the State of New York so manipulated that he would seem to carry it in his breeches pocket.

HIS REPLY TO CHARGES.

"Now this is very serious business, very serious indeed. [Laughter.] You know my idea of that kind of reform. I expressed it two years ago. But at once all the newspapers began an assault on me, and one subeditor actually informed me that he had orders to pound me. But we'll let that pass. I want to say a word about my office. We have cleaned out the Augean stables there. There are no politics in that office, although every man there is a Democrat and a good Tammany man at that. [Great applause.] Every letter of inquiry ever sent there has been answered. There is no bank that has a system of such completeness. Every forfeited recognizance is entered and judgment entered on it at once."

"What office is that?" cried a man who had just entered.

"The office, Sir," answered the speaker, "that I have the honor to administer, [great applause,] and I am proud of it and of everything done there.

"Some time ago," went on Col. Gardiner, "I got word from the Civil Service Commission of the State that it was considering the plan of putting my office under civil service rules. But I want to tell them that if they try it I'll go to the Supreme Court and I'll beat them. They won't work any such game on me. [Applause.]

"I sent word to Gov. Roosevelt some time ago that if there was any question as to my administration of the office he should send a committee here to investigate it, and I also suggested as members of that committee my predecessor, Mr. Olcott, District Attorney Hiram Steele of Brooklyn, Howard of Rensselaer, and if possible, William J. Youngs, the Governor's secretary and formerly District Attorney of Queens. They are all Republicans, but I said that I would be entirely willing to abide by any decision they arrived at in the matter. But, my friends, we are going right on, and we'll continue to do business at the old stand, administering the greatest office in this country as it has been administered, fairly, diligently, and honestly in spite of the cohorts of bastard reform." [Cheers and applause.]

Col. Gardiner then made a plea that his hearers should vote for the Democratic Assemblymen, and thus take the power out of the hands of the "hayseed" Government to administer the affairs of the city. He said that the Mazet committee would be buried with its Chairman on Nov. 7, and that, while it had never had any power, yet the heads of every department in this city had asked him not to interfere, as they had nothing to conceal. It had gone on, he said, and had ended by discrediting itself.

MAY EXPEL SENATOR MASON.

Tippecanoe Club of Chicago Resents Opposition to Administration.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Political Action Committee of the Tippecanoe Club, a strong Republican organization, decided yesterday to recommend the expulsion of United States Senator Mason from its membership. The action was taken on account of Senator Mason's opposition to the policy of the National Administration in the Philippines.

DIXON GETS THE DECISION.

Curley, the Englishman, Won Spectators' Sympathy by Clever Work.

Many English boxers have visited New York during the past six months, and all of them have met with defeat, including Will Curley of New Castle-on-Tyne, who fought twenty-five rounds with George Dixon, the colored boxer of Boston.

But of all the visitors Curley is the cleverest. He proved that last night, even though the bout was awarded to Dixon. He knows the game of ducking and blocking better than Dixon does; he can hit as hard, and he is game and clever. He gave the colored boy the hardest fight he has had during his long career in the arena, and there were many of the spectators last night who were of the opinion that he should have got the decision over Dixon.

In the twenty-fifth round both men roughed it and had to be warned by the referee.

The decision in Dixon's favor was received with hisses and groans.

MAZET TO THE VOTERS.

Campaign in the Nineteenth Continues at a High Pitch—Price on Mazet's Record.

Campaigning in the Nineteenth Assembly District was carried on vigorously last night. Robert Mazet addressed two open-air meetings held under the auspices of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Club, at Sixty-eighth Street and West End Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Other speakers at the Eighty-eighth Street meeting were M. J. Nerney, L. H. Porter, and Julius Seymour, and at the Sixty-eighth Street meeting, M. J. Harrington, N. Grogan, David N. Holmes, and C. S. Dana.

Mr. Mazet was warmly greeted at the first-mentioned meeting. The issue of the campaign, he said, was serious and important. It was not a question of party, creed, or color, but whether the people were for decent, honest, and efficient government, or for boss rule and bad government, as given, as he alleged, by Tammany Hall.

He asked if the citizens did not have the right to know where Croker got his great wealth, when a voice shouted: "Where did Platt get his money?"

A "grand rally" in support of Stewart and Aymar was held at the Tammany district headquarters. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Stewart and Aymar, and other speakers were Senator Thomas F. Grady, T. C. O'Sullivan, Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, Assistant District Attorney J. Lindsay Gordon, T. C. T. Crain, Willis B. Dowd, Ira Edgar Ryder, W. Astor Chanler, W. Sweetzer, Albert Bach, and George Edwin Joseph.

The band of voters organized by John C. Clark, which it is said consists largely of disaffected Citizens' Union men, and which has established headquarters at the Hotel Empire for the purpose of supporting Mr. Mazet, has sent out postal cards urging voters to call there. Many did throughout the day yesterday, and William H. Kenyon last evening expressed great satisfaction at the support the movement was receiving. He also made the following statement and answer to Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Committee:

"I notice Mr. Kunhardt's name signed to the Citizens' Union appeal for Mr. Stewart. Mr. Kunhardt is not a voter in the Nineteenth Assembly District. He lives and votes in Bernardsville, N. J. I also notice Mr. Jacob W. Mack's name. Mr. Mack sailed for Europe several weeks ago, and will not be back until January. I have been informed that the appeal was prepared and many of the signatures obtained quite a while ago, and before Mr. Stewart accepted the Tammany nomination.

"Mr. Price is reported in the press to have said that twenty-five of the signers of the address for Mr. Mazet are enrolled Republicans. This is in accordance with my understanding, that half of the signers are Republicans. Several of the signers were officers of the Citizens' Union in 1897. Half a dozen or more of them were members of the Committee on Organization of the Citizens' Union; about fifteen of them were Vice Presidents of the great Seth Low mass meeting, held at Durland's Riding Academy in 1897, and gotten up by a Committee of Arrangements of which Isaac H. Klein was Chairman. Almost without exception the signers voted for Seth Low; all are well-known independents and representative citizens of the Nineteenth Assembly District."

Joseph M. Price, in discussing the situation at the Citizens' Union headquarters, said:

"In reply to statements made by Mr. John C. Clark, I wish to state that we are not conducting a personal campaign against Mr. John C. Clark, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, and others. Our campaign is conducted for the purpose of electing the Citizens' Union county ticket and to elect the Citizens' Union independent candidate for the Assembly, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Aymar for Alderman. It is our purpose to show the citizens of this district that Mr. Stewart is an independent and Mr. Mazet is a machine man. Even some of Mr. Mazet's supporters admit that he is a machine man, and that his record in the Legislature is against him."

Alluding to the charges that a good deal of "colonizing" has been going on in the district, Mr. Price said they were incidental to the average campaign, and he doubted whether there was any good ground for them.

Register Fromme, at Tammany headquarters, however, was not so skeptical.

"The Republicans of this district," said he, "naturally adopt Chinese methods. They have a Chinese lawyer for their counsel. We do not intend to challenge any voter, or adopt a threatening attitude to prevent illegal voters from voting.

The newly organized Storekeepers' Union, which claims that it is not affiliated either with the Republicans, Citizen Unionists, or Democrats, but is independent and was formed for the purpose of defeating Mr. Mazet, will hold a meeting this evening at 230 Amsterdam Avenue, which will be addressed by Perez M. Stewart. A Committee on Permanent Organization will make its report. An Executive Committee of 100 members is to be formed to canvass the district in favor of Mr. Stewart.

REPUBLICANS ON THE BOWERY.

A large mass meeting under the auspices of the Republican Club was held last evening at the Windsor Theatre, on the Bowery. The auditorium was filled to overflowing with an orderly but enthusiastic audience. The meeting was presided over by Collector of the Port Charles H. Treat, who made a short address. The other speakers were James W. Hawes, Hal Bell, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Otto A. Rosalsky, and Frank Moss. Several Eighth Assembly District politicians were on the platform, including the candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman, Samuel Rosenberg and Max Franklin.

"It was just a year ago, on the other side of the Bowery," said Frank Moss in the course of his speech, "that we began to make Croker talk, and now there is no telling when he will stop wagging his tongue. The Mazet investigation has not been properly understood by the people, but they now see that the text of that investigation was preached by Croker during the opening days, and now things which he said are ringing louder and louder in the ears of the people. The text was a boast: 'I am the most powerful man in New York, and am working for my pocket all the time. To the victor belongs the spoils.' With that text as a foundation we have gone into all the city departments, and have found it in active operation."

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS TO MEET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Record to-morrow will say: "The meeting of the National Democratic Executive Committee in Chicago Nov. 20 is to be a double-barreled affair. It will be a business meeting of the committee and a conference of National leaders of the Democratic Party. William J. Bryan will be in the city at that time, and Senators and National Representatives on their way to Washington from the West will spend a couple of days in this city to meet Eastern and Southern Democrats.

It is probable that an address to the Democrats of the country will be issued by the committee after the party leaders have held a conference. The character of this address will depend upon the results of the several State elections next Tuesday."

DR. DUFFIELD ON McGIFFERT.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Rev. Dr. John T. Duffield of the university to-day placed in circulation a pamphlet entitled "The McGiffert Case." He says that the only course left Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert of the Union Theological Seminary is to withdraw from the Presbyterian ministry. Prof. McGiffert published views on the Bible at variance, as alleged, with Presbyterian teachings.

Dr. Duffield claims, among other things, that Prof. McGiffert should withdraw because the Presbyterian Church is most distinctly one governed by the majority, and any deviation from the common faith should entail leaving the Church.

In conclusion Dr. Duffield says:

"We presume no one imagines that Dr. McGiffert can continue in the Presbyterian ministry. The only question is, 'Shall his connection therewith be terminated peaceably or after the distracting and protracted excitement of a series of judicial proceedings?' Should he peaceably withdraw, the Presbytery is authorized 'to take no other action than to record the fact and erase his name from the roll.' We feel assured that if the sentiment of the great body of the Presbyterian and other evangelical churches could be voiced it would emphatically and overwhelmingly be 'Let us have peace.'"

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NEW YORK.

GODDARD ACCUSES POLICE

Charges Persecution of Republicans in 20th Assembly District.

SAYS KEATING STARTED IT

Affirms that President York and Chief Devery Showed Him Scant Courtesy When He Protested.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader in the Twentieth Assembly District, last night charged that the Police Department has been pursuing methods tending to interfere with the campaign in his district to the advantage of the Tammany candidates and the Tammany leader, James P. Keating. Capt. Goddard not only made these charges to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, but also presented them to President York of the Police Department and Chief Devery, both of whom, he said, had treated him with scant courtesy during his interviews with them. According to Capt. Goddard, the story of his alleged persecution is as follows:

The Republican organization of the Twentieth District some time ago decided to wind up the campaign with a parade and mass meeting on the Saturday night before election, and Capt. Goddard, as leader, made application to Police Captain Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station for the necessary permit. Ten days ago Capt. Delaney sent to the Republican leader a permit which was so informal in character that Capt. Goddard asked for and later obtained a formal permit such as is usually issued from Police Headquarters. By this document the Police Department gave the paraders permission to march along East Thirty-second Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, passing the Tammany district headquarters at 207 East Thirty-second Street.

When the Tammany leader, Highway Commissioner Keating, learned of the purpose of the Republican organization, he arranged for a mass meeting, to be held at the district headquarters, with an overflow meeting in front of the building. Then, according to Capt. Goddard, he planned to have the permit issued to the Republicans revoked, so far as East Thirty-second Street was concerned. Rumors of the alleged plans of the Tammany leader reached Capt. Goddard, but he paid no attention to them until yesterday, when he received the following note, written on the official paper of the Department of Police:

F. Norton Goddard, 217 East Thirty-fourth Street:
Call at the Bureau of Information, 300 Mulberry Street, forthwith.
WILLIAM S. DEVERY,
Chief of Police.

Capt. Goddard, although, as he says, indignant at the peremptory tone of the note, decided that his best course was to obey. In the afternoon he went to Police Headquarters. Instead of going immediately to the Bureau of Information, however, he first called upon President York, to whom he showed his permit, and of whom he asked the question whether it was customary for the Chief of Police to address such notes to citizens and taxpayers who had not been charged with offenses against the law. Mr. York did not reply to Capt. Goddard's question, the latter says, but after learning that the parade would pass the Tammany headquarters, according to Capt. Goddard, he said: "I would be distinctly in favor of revoking the permit."

"That may be," Capt. Goddard responded, "but do you assent to this uncouth manner of the Chief of Police in addressing citizens?"

"I have nothing to say to that," Mr. York replied, Capt. Goddard says.

From President York's office Capt. Goddard went to see Chief Devery, to whom he also protested regarding the phraseology of the Chief's note.

"What is the matter with it?" the Chief asked.

"Any gentleman would understand what is the matter with it," Capt. Goddard replied.

During this part of the interview Capt. Goddard, according to his statement, remained standing because the Chief had not asked him to take a seat. Finding, as he says, that the interview would in all likelihood be a protracted one, he remarked to the Chief, "Ill take a chair, if you please, and we'll talk over this parade matter."

"Not until President York comes," the Chief replied, as alleged.

"Oh, I've already seen him," said Capt. Goddard, "and he seems willing to abide by any decision you may make."

Chief Devery sent for Mr. York, and when the latter entered the room, he inquired, as reported, "What shall I do about this parade permit?"

"I know all about it," said Mr. York, "and I advise you to revoke it."

Then Capt. Goddard and Chief Devery entered into a discussion of the matter which lasted for nearly an hour. Capt. Goddard explained to the Chief that he had received a permit several days before anything was heard of the Tammany meeting, and advanced his belief that the real purpose of that meeting was to interfere with his parade and make it possible to have the permit revoked. He also declared that though the permit was issued ten days ago, Capt. Delaney had told him that the first he had heard of the Tammany meeting was on Tuesday of this week.

Chief Devery listened patiently, and finally he suggested that Capt. Goddard, "as a good citizen," ought to withdraw his application for a permit to march past the Democratic headquarters.

"I can't do it," Capt. Goddard replied. "It would be an evidence of cowardice if I did, and the people of the district would laugh at me. To give up that parade, or consent to change the route, would do me and my party incalculable injury. Why don't you ask them, as good citizens, to postpone their meeting, as I have the right of way?"

The Chief, as reported, made no answer to this question, and then Capt. Goddard noticed for the first time, he says, that a stenographer was making notes of the interview. He at once protested against this and called upon Chief Devery and President York for copies of the notes. No attention was paid to this demand, however, and finally Chief Devery, Capt. Goddard says, turned to Sergt. Burns of the Bureau of Information, who was present, and said:

"Burns, revoke that permit."

Capt. Goddard had expected this decision, and he promptly warned the Chief of Police that he was using his office for political purposes.

"I am not," said Chief Devery. "Well, that's the way it will look to the people," Capt. Goddard replied. "As for you, Chief Devery, your police uniform has not made you any more of a man than you were before. As for you, Mr. York, your Tammany coat has made you even less of a man than you were when you were in private life."

"I don't want you to put me in a position where I'll appear to be acting in a political way," said the Chief, hotly, as alleged.

"I couldn't do it if I tried for a year," Capt. Goddard answered. "Any position that you find yourself in is of your own making. Capt. Delaney and Sergt. Burns here see how you have acted in favor of a Tammany organization, and I am not to blame if the people believe you are making improper use of your office."

Capt. Goddard then withdrew from the Chief's office.

At the East Side Republican Club last night, Capt. Goddard said that he had been most unfairly treated, both by Commissioner Keating and Chief Devery. The Chief's decision, he said, would prevent the parade, but he would see that full information of the affair was disseminated throughout the district.

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WILL FILL VACANT OFFICES.

One Congressman and Ten Judges to be Elected Tuesday by the People of New York State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—There will be no State officer voted for on Tuesday next, and but one Congressman. The latter vacancy is in the Thirty-fourth District, and is caused by the designation of Warren B. Hooker, Supreme Court Justice, by the Governor, and his nomination for the office by the Republicans. Mr. Hooker's vacant seat will be contested by Edward B. Vreeland, Salamanca, Republican; Stillman E. Lewis, Olean, Democrat, and John Nicholson, Belmont, Prohibitionist.

There are seven vacancies in the four judicial districts. The nominees who will be voted for are:

DEMOCRATIC.
First District—George C. Barrett, James A. O'Gorman of New York City.
Fifth District—Howard C. Wiggins, Rome.
Sixth District—Albert H. Sewell, Walton.
Eighth District—John Cunneen, Charles F. Tabor, and Louis Braunlein of Buffalo.

REPUBLICAN.
First District—George C. Barrett and Joseph F. Daly of New York City.
Fifth District—William S. Andrews, Syracuse.
Sixth District—Albert H. Sewell, Walton.
Eighth District—Daniel J. Kenefick and Truman C. White of Buffalo, and Warren B. Hooker, Fredonia.

PROHIBITION.
First District—Charles E. Manierre and Thomas Drew Stetson of New York City.
Sixth District—Steven M. Wing, Canastota.
Eighth District—Dexter D. Dorn, Jamestown, and Walter T. Bliss, Tolivar.

SOCIALIST LABOR.
First District—John J. Kinneally and Thomas Wright of New York City.
Fifth District—Frank W. Roberts, Syracuse.
Sixth District—Edward C. Elston, Norwich.
Eighth District—Max Forker, James A. McKenzie, and James W. Sharpe of Buffalo.

MRS. EYLER NOT INDICTED.

Grand Jury Examines Witnesses in Trenton Industrial School Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Mercer County Grand Jury to-day concluded its work for the term without finding a bill of indictment against Mrs. Eyler, the Principal of the Girls' Industrial School, whom Arthur W. Bishop charged with cruelty to Katie Barlow. The matter was under investigation by the jury and a number of witnesses were examined. Dr. Laura Satterthwaite, the school physician, who testified at the investigation by Gov. Voorhees, was not called as a witness, nor were any of those who gave testimony against Mrs. Eyler at that time.

The girl, Katie Barlow, was heard to-day and was brought to the jury room by Mrs. Eyler, the latter remaining in the anteroom until Katie had finished her testimony. Mrs. Eyler was not called. Bishop, the complainant, was called, as was Dr. Witte, the City Hospital physician, who claimed that the girl's condition was the result of an overdose of calomel administered by Dr. Satterthwaite.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Eleven Counties Have Made Reports to the State Commission.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—The State Civil Service Commission announces that practically every county officer in the eleven counties of the State, which are hereafter to be included in the operations of the State civil service law, has reported to it the list of positions, the names of the holders, and the duties of and salaries paid to each, which information the commission requires in classifying these positions and establishing civil service rules to govern them.

Reports have been received from the County Clerk, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the County Treasurer, and the County Judges of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Albany, Rensselaer, Oneida, Monroe, Onondaga, and Erie Counties. While these reports have not all been examined and the statistics compiled, it is estimated that there will be 1,000 positions affected.

As the new law does not provide for county Civil Service Boards, the positions will be under the direction of the State Board. This means that the examinations will be conducted by the State Board, and vacancies filled from eligible lists which that board will prepare. The most important matter in connection with the county civil service plan will be the certification of pay rolls. Each month the county officials of the eleven counties will have to submit their pay rolls to the State Commission for certification. They will be sent by the State Commission to the County Treasurer in each of the counties. He is prevented from paying salaries not certified, and the State Commission has the power to hold up any list containing the name of any person who has not been appointed in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations.

This gives to the State Commission vast power, especially in the City of New York, where a large number of positions will be affected.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. HOUGHTON.—The address of the New York office of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition is the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

"TWO BETTORS."—In no State is there an absolute property qualification of electors. In Louisiana and South Carolina there is an optional property qualification—that is, if the citizen cannot read and write any section of the State Constitution he can still vote, if he owns and has paid taxes on $300 worth of property. If other qualifications are met, no voter in any State is required to possess a certain amount of property.

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DEMOCRATS IN BROOKLYN

Judge Van Wyck and E. M. Shepard on Campaign Issues.

BIG CROWD CHEERED THEM

Mazet Investigation Denounced and President and Governor Attacked—Controller Coler Heard.

A mass meeting was held in the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, last night to ratify the Democratic ticket in Kings County. The rink was plentifully decorated with American flags. The enthusiasm of the crowd was especially manifested in ovations to Edward M. Shepard and Controller Coler.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren introduced ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck as the Chairman of the evening, and he was heartily received. Judge Van Wyck touched first on the principle of home rule.

"Has the Republican machine," said he, "treated this Democratic section of the State fairly, much less generously? That in the last Assembly apportionment a Republican Legislature unduly favored the Republican localities of the State is an admitted fact among those who give any thought to this subject. The same body created by law a foreign constabulary appointed by its representative in Albany, who selected a discredited police official of this city to dominate our local elections."

Judge Van Wyck then denounced the investigation of the canal scandal. He aroused hearty applause when, referring to the Mazet committee's work, he said:

"Counsel and committee have grossly for months insulted honest, honorable, and capable officials and have violated all decency by seeking in the heat of a campaign to subject Democratic candidates to inquisitorial tyranny by the orders of the desperate machine of the Republican Party."

The speaker also spoke of "the silly and waspish tale bearers" who have laid "upon the Governor's table a 'memorial' for the removal of the Democratic District Attorney of New York County, upon quixotic charges, born of bigotry and a narrow-minded desire to interfere with the customs and recreation of a large portion of our cosmopolitan population." The Governor, he said, had declared that the judiciary of old New York City could not be trusted to try election cases by, pending a campaign, calling an "extraordinary term," to be presided over by a Republican Judge of his election from up State.

In introducing Edward M. Shepard, Judge Van Wyck said that he would present one "with whom you are better acquainted than with myself or any of the old war horses." He was interrupted with shouts of "You're all right!"

Mr. Shepard entered at first on a discussion of the merits of the county tickets, paying a special tribute to William Walton, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Kings County. He added:

"The Republican leaders, the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Dady, both clever and both talkers, tell us that the question really involved in this campaign over the county offices is National. Here, they tell us, is to be fought out the battle with the Filipinos, and no doubt they will find this a more comfortable place in which to fight it out than in the Island of Luzon.

"If the question really addressed to the voters of this county, as they choose a Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk, is whether they thoroughly respect and trust the present Republican National Administration, then our Democratic candidates need have no fear. If every Democrat who believes that the declaration of Independence is not an obsolete sham—who believes that a war to subjugate a distant people, fighting for their liberty precisely the same as we fought for ours, is a 'criminal aggression,' to use the President's own words, and full of shame and disgrace to the Administration that has entered upon this aggression—if every Democrat who will resist the incorporation into this Democratic Republic of Asiatic tribes 8,000 miles away, or our acceptance of the duty or destiny of despotism over subject countries; if every Democrat who is hostile to a standing army and who would preserve the dignity and the independence of American labor; if every Democrat who is hostile to the scheme of late so fashionable of an alliance with England, open or secret—a new 'Holy Alliance' to wage warfare against liberty and the rights of men, white and yellow—if every Democrat in Kings County who is hostile to all these things shall vote for Messrs. Clarke and Walton and their associates, they will be elected by a majority amply safe."

Mr. Shepard alluded to the election in Brooklyn last year, when, he said, the Democratic plurality there was increased 18,000, to substantiate what he said. Then he scored the President and the Governor for their Thanksgiving proclamations, which, he said, were Republican electioneering documents.

"A more discreditable thing than this action of theirs," said he, "has not been known in our generation. No President or Governor hitherto has, on the eve of election, dedicated the sacred occasion of Thanksgiving to an insolent attack upon political adversaries. The public religious professions of a President are not to be admired for sincerity or depth or solemn appreciation of the relations between men and their Maker when he ventures, upon his knees, as he pretends, in behalf of the whole country and of all of its people, to make, in the guise of an appeal to the Almighty, an electioneering appeal to his fellow-citizens in behalf of his own political safety."

"Gov. Roosevelt has evidently confused the idea of a military barrack, redolent with tobacco smoke, and stories of Kipling or worse, with the idea of a solemn church interior, harmonious with sacred music and the prayers and thanksgiving of humble worshippers. There is, however, a difference between these two pictures, even if in the executive chamber they look alike."

Mr. Shepard then paid his respects to Michael J. Dady, whom he accused of influencing Republican politics discreditably when a Republican, and Democratic politics in like position when a Democrat. Of the Wurster administration, he said that for incompetence, dishonor, and disgrace it was the worst ever known in Brooklyn." He devoted a large part of his speech to an arraignment of District Attorney Steele, now running on the Republican ticket for re-election, for failure to bring to punishment Willis, Fielding, and the other Republican officials who were indicted for misconduct of office.

Controller Coler, who was next introduced, got the ovation of the evening. He first touched on the debt limit Constitutional amendment and reproached Mr. Odell for failing to assist him in work for its adoption at the coming election. "Without it," he said, "we are in danger of some one trying to bring up our Ramapo scandal again." He characterized Mr. Odell's refusal as "the deepest act of treachery ever committed by the Republican Party against the City of New York."

Mr. Coler then accused the Republican party of favoring the country districts in spending the State revenues, instancing the school taxes. "The Republicans," said he, "have rigged up a sort of three-card monte, if you will, and are robbing the city. The State gives us back less than half what we pay it for school taxes. That is what they call equalization. Out West, when they hold up a train, they call it highway robbery. [Laughter.] Some counties get as high as $40,000 and $50,000 of your money paid directly into their hands."

The Controller denounced the Mazet investigation as disgracefully unfair and characterized by wasting time on subjects with which the public was already familiar.

Charles J. Patterson, the last speaker, attacked the Commissioner of Records bill, which he said was full of holes through which the party in power could enrich itself. He characterized the Mazet bill as a garbage mill. He was heartily applauded.

GOEBEL WINS POINT IN COURT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 2.—The Court of Appeals, by unanimous decision of the Judges, refused to advance the case of the Brown Democrats who sought to compel precinct election boards to allow anti-Goebel Democratic Inspectors at the polls. The court adjourned till Nov. 8.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLERS.

American Representatives Win Two Games from Their Opponents.

In the series decided in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's Alleys, 200 Church Street, last night, the American representatives won two games, defeating the Atlantic Mutual in the first and the Queens in the third game.

Stuart of the American team did the best individual work. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Atlantic Mutual.	S.	S.	B.	S'e.	American.	S.	S.	B.	S'e.
Montgomery	1	4	5	125	Stuart	4	4	2	174
Neebold	0	1	9	87	Williams	2	3	5	122
Peck	3	4	3	150	Burt	4	5	1	189
Covert	0	7	3	144	Frogcart	2	1	7	111
Perdon	0	5	5	128	Brown	0	4	6	116
Total	4	21	25	633	Total	12	17	21	703

FRAMES.

Atlantic	71	132	199	272	337	404	471	543	593	633
American	90	17	248	327	392	451	519	585	646	703

SECOND GAME.

American.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.	Queens	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.
Stuart	2	3	1	101	Doubleday	1	3	5	140
Williams	2	3	5	127	Burdick	1	5	4	139
Bint	4	2	4	158	Provoost	1	5	4	137
Fraggart	3	1	6	151	Tyson	0	6	4	127
Brown	1	1	8	107	Galloway	2	4	4	147
Total	12	14	24	709	Total	7	22	21	686

FRAMES.

American	74	137	189	253	356	428	498	506	614	709
Queens	72	128	195	274	327	402	481	552	655	686

THIRD GAME.

Atlantic Mutual.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Queens.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Montgomery	3	2	5	138	Doubleday	0	6	4	140
Floyd Jones	3	4	3	160	Burdick	2	4	4	146
Peck	1	3	6	124	Provoost	1	4	5	138
Covert	1	2	7	108	Tyson	1	1	8	103
Perdon	4	1	1	196	Galloway	1	2	7	103
Total	13	15	22	732	Total	5	17	28	630

FRAMES.

Atlantic	63	138	214	287	363	420	505	578	659	732
Queens	62	134	185	262	332	403	464	527	587	630

COLUMBIA LEAGUE BOWLING.

Orientals Win Twice, Making Six Straight Games for Them.

The Orientals won two more games in the Columbia League last night, making it six straight games that the club has won in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 201; Lahnert, 127; Vogel, 124; Gilhous, 140; Starr, 212. Total, 874.

Mercury—De Forest, 113; Munson, 132; Koelsch, 168, Speck, 129; Steeves, 155. Total, 697.

SECOND GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 141; Newkirk, 184; Hill, 130; Lockwood, 158; Heiles, 126. Total, 739.

Mercury—Munson, 136; Johnson, 183; Koelsch, 133; Speck, 113; Steeves, 181. Total, 746.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 158; Lehnert, 166; Vogel, 162; Gilhous, 155; Starr, 157. Total, 798.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 146; Newkirk, 169; Hill, 179; Lockwood, 161; Heiles, 153. Total, 778.

BANK CLERKS BOWLING.

Importers and Traders' Club Outrolls the Other Contestants.

The Importers and Traders' Bank team easily outplayed the Hamilton and Eleventh Ward Banks in the Bank Clerks' League, at Reid's alleys. The Eleventh Ward team failed to roll a score of 500 in either of their games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hamilton.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.	11th Ward.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.
Crosby	1	2	7	104	Williamson	3	3	4	149
Groo	2	3	5	116	Nestell	0	3	7	103
Hasbrouck	1	2	7	113	Wemyss	0	2	8	74
Kattmeier	4	2	4	154	Ewing	0	2	8	86
Mooney	1	6	3	153	Wehling	2	3	5	138
Total	9	15	26	640	Total	5	13	32	550

SECOND GAME.

Eleventh Ward.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Importers and Traders'.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Williamson	3	4	3	151	Benn	2	5	3	152
Nestell	1	0	9	99	Gilpin	1	6	3	155
Wemyss	2	2	6	114	Marshall	2	5	3

The Wanamaker Store.

WHAT of the news shall we tell you? It is out of the question to print it all.

The selling of our Paris Costumes goes on. With one or two exceptions these costumes were especially designed for us. The exceptions are replicas of gowns made for court wear and for the Czarina by Mme. Havet. *We have reduced the prices one-third*—be it for the Watteau dress by Walles or the dinner costume from Masson Templier. One of the Francis dresses he terms Arc en Ciel—rainbow. Several of the dresses have been sold.

Fur garments deserve a large mention—they get a word farther on.

A caller yesterday was hurrying away to complete the purchase of some diamonds—said he found prices greatly advanced, and was sure the African war would lead to their more than doubling in value—an expert told him so. Yet diamonds are sold at former prices here—and will be while present stocks hold out. To be sure, there is already considerable buying in anticipation of the holidays.

Now, are we authorities on Paris dress and African gems, on Oriental rugs and fine laces? As a department store we could not be—as an aggregation of stores under one roof, we can be, and we are. Only the business policy and economy—the ownership of it all, vests in us. Each branch of the business is in the artistic care of the broadest expert in that particular line. So with pianos—sold here as intelligently as in the most exclusively-piano store. And with it all, the benefit of the safe economies our system brings. Does it seem incongruous for a store to keep out of price-cutting scrambles, and still to sell really lowest? Scrambles usually result from starting wrong—the scurry is to catch up.

Much important detail follows.

Some Shoe Facts

There seemed to be least room of all for a Wanamaker shoe store in New York. Yet its prosperity has been a surprise even to us, sure as we were that it would be a success.

There is very good reason for it—no chance good luck about it.

The first-floor store for the regular full lines—many of the shapes produced by our shoe chief; much of the work under his personal supervision, from the buying of the leather.

The fifth floor for the selling of such full-standard shoes as we can buy far under current worth. These are not riff-raff from the market; but lots of several cases each, from manufacturers who as a rule are contributors to our regular stock. In this way, to-day—

Eighteen hundred and fifty-eight pairs of *Misses' and Children's Button Shoes*—5 to 8 at 65c. 8½ to 10½ at 80c. 11 to 2 at 95c—made to fetch a full third more.

Boys' Shoes, shapes and style he will like if true Young America. Sizes 9 to 13½ at $1, instead of $1.50.

Men's $3 Shoes at $1 80—Wax Calf—a popular calfskin finish; good weight; all lengths but mostly the wider lasts.

A few of the Men's $4 and $5 Shoes at $2.30 are still here.

These bargains on Fifth Floor.

Clothing for Boys and Young Men

The part of the clothing business we like best is that which is most generally neglected—the outfitting of young fellows of 14 to 19 years.

The first long-trouser suits are an event. They are right in every way if we had anything to do with them; the same care makes the suits correct that we sell for the young man of 16 to 19.

Forty styles of suits are ready in this group (14 to 19 years). Prices start at $8.50 and run to $20. We sell most at $10 and $12—there is so much to recommend them. Some prices seem to encompass a good deal.

SMALL BOYS' SUITS—Pretty little double-breasted outfits for boys of 7 to 16 at $5. Made to stand good lively usage.

We have all-wool suits of cheviot, with extra trousers thrown in, for $3.85. These for boys of 6 to 16.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fifth-Floor Bargain Store

To find what one needs in the daily offerings at the special Fifth-floor counters is to supply such need and save a fourth to half from usual prices. The attendance keeps growing, but there is ample room, and nothing of the bargain counter scramble—because the entire elevator service is available to carry you to and fro.

Dress Goods

Cheviots, coverts, crepons, whipcords, poplins, granites, and sail-cloths—qualities that would sell reasonably at $1 to $2.50 a yard. All seasonable and in every way desirable. Choice among a large assortment at only 50c a yard.

Silks

Some corded taffetas in beautiful colorings at 45c yd., instead of 75c. Black surahs at 40c yd., though regularly 60c, and some black taffetas at 40c that would be very reasonable at 50c.

Besides these, a collection of brocade, glace and changeable taffetas, silk and satin diagonal stripes and Gros de Londres grounds with columns of flowers with polka dots between. In this lot the lowest previous price of the cheapest goods was 75c yd. Choice now among all good qualities and desirable styles at 50c yd.

Wilton Rugs

These sold regularly at $5 each—many of them. All that remain are now $3.50 each. Beautiful Oriental colorings and designs. Size 36x63 in.

Women's Neckwear

English squares of silk, with embroidered designs of fleurs-de-lis and anchors; some Persian patterns. Also of satin, with Persian bands. They were all 50c each. Price is 25c each.

Fancy Linens

Table squares and scarfs and tray covers of fine linen and Renaissance lace—perfect goods—but in the way of newer goods soon to arrive. That difficulty creates these new figures: Tray covers at $1.25 each, that were $1.50 and $1.75; a group of tray covers, squares and scarfs, values $2 and $2.25, now $1.50 each; another lot in which prices were up to $5—choice $2.75.

Hat-pins and Buckles

Choice of a lot of hat-pins, made up of variously colored crystals surrounded with rhinestones, at 15c each. Values up to 35c. Another group of finely-cut crystals and cameos that were priced 35c and 45c, are now 25c each.

Buckles of steel and gilt in numerous designs, at 25c each. Many are worth double; none should be less than 35c each.

Children's Caps

200 pretty caps in cream and various good colors. They were 50c to $1.50 each. Choice at 25c each.

White Aprons

Of fine white lawn in several pretty styles. They are 15c each. If priced at double that they would still be cheap.

Table Covers

Of cotton tapestry, in fine designs; four colorings; 2 yds. square; $2.75 each, instead of $3.75.

Furs A philosophic friend says that there is vast difference in the way business reputation is made use of. As a rule, a business name is used as a charm to raise prices—in the belief that people will pay more for a hat or a muff or whatever is being bought, because of the name that is in it. The Wanamaker way is different—the good will you bear the store; the faith you have in it, is only a basis for that good will to grow. As a rule, one pays least for the thing bought at Wanamaker's—but there is no broader guarantee of excellence.

That's it in a nutshell—maybe we do not quote the exact words.

It's worth thinking over in fur buying.

Alaska Sable Scarfs, finished with 8 tails, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.

Mink Neck-Scarfs, trimmed with ten real mink tails, $13.50.

Storm Collars, dyed Alaska sable; lined with fancy silk and trimmed with eight full tails, $15.

Electric-seal Collarettes, high storm collar, long tabs; four tails, $12.50.

Electric-seal Jackets, made from fine skins—
22 in. deep, $55
24 in. deep, $60

May this hint of the fur store?

Second floor.

Music We keep up with the presses — bring you all the new music as it appears—important and trivial, grave, gay, nonsensical. The following

at eighteen cents

SONGS
Licorice Lize — My Lady Lu
Oriental Coon — Always
I'd Leave Ma Happy Home
You Told Me You Had Money in the Bank
If All the Stars Were Mine.

INSTRUMENTAL
An Ethiopian Mardi-Gras
The Sun Do Move (cake walk)
The Children of the Ghetto (Waltzes)
The Cracker Jack Medley
Becky Sharp Waltzes
Senegambian Patrol
Oriental Guards.

The Century of Song is a book containing 183 songs and 75 piano pieces, which in a more luxurious form sold at $6. The price is $1—a highly satisfactory bargain.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Albums We've found a good many escapes from the old plush albums you've tired of. Here are some, plush on one side, to be sure, but the other side is an oak frame holding a medallion. $2.50.

Embossed Morocco Albums, oblong, $2; square, $2.75.

Photograph Cabinets, rather nice; burled leather outside. $3.

Tenth street.

Winter Underwear for Men

For years we had to be content to sell such under-garments as we could find. Until our orders grew too big to spurn, our particular notions did not get much consideration.

We get the garments made as we want them now-a-days—little but important changes and comfort bringers—and we have found the results quite worth all our trouble, for we are now the largest importers of underwear and hosiery for exclusive retail business.

A good many sorts we will not sell—some too dear because of its "cheapness," some too dear because of the money demanded for the trade-mark.

But there is wide choosing from the "merino" shirt (which is in this case all cotton) at 50c to the luxurious Brettle garments at $12 and $13 apiece. We choose the best to be had in America, England, Germany and France.

Hand-made; practically perfect underwear from Allen Solly & Co., of England. 38 in. shirts, $7; 34 in. drawers, $7.50. Wool.

38 in. shirts, $4. 34 in. drawers, $4.25. Silk-and-wool. These American.

38 in. shirts or 34 in. drawers, $6.25. Silk-plated. These from Germany.

These prices are for the medium size. Smaller garments sell for less; the larger for more. Every normal man has been looked out for.

The Brettle all-silk garments are in three weights—average size (38 in.) shirts, $10, $12 and $13. Drawers, 34 in., $10.50, $12.25 and $13.

And the hosiery story is quite as important, but must wait.

First floor, Broadway, toward Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PRINCETON ELEVEN'S WORK

'Varsity Men Nearly All in Line Against the Scrubs.

POE BENEFITED BY HIS REST

The Defense of the First Team Appears Now to be Almost Impregnable.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—There were very few of the "regulars" who did not get into the practice game to-day against the college eleven.

It was very encouraging to see the men who have been on the hospital list or who have not been playing for fear one scrimmage would put them there, back in their old places and playing with some snap and ginger.

It is reported that Kafer will only be out one or two days a week from this time on till the week before the Yale game. His college work is very onerous, and, as he stands very high in his class in the civil engineering department, he does not feel like jeopardizing his rank by too assiduous attention to football.

The fact that he rounds into shape in such a short time makes it possible for him to stay out and still play good football against Yale. Poe was in the game to-day for the first time since the whitewashing at Ithaca. He showed that the rest had been an excellent thing for him, although his old fault of playing too hard for his size and strength is still very obvious.

Wheeler also played to-day. His kicks were high and long, and gave the ends as a rule plenty of time, but he was very far from his wonted form. His line-bucking was rather weak. Between the halves he practiced goals from a back kick from the thirty-five-yard line and about five yards in from the side line. Out of about a dozen trials he only succeeded in getting one between the orange goal posts, though many were very close.

The only thing Hutchinson did was to hold the ball for Wheeler's goal kicks. His injury to his hip sustained in one of the practice games is still keeping him out of the line-up. Meanwhile Duncan is getting in his good work. S. McClave was substituted during the second half, and put up a pretty fair game. He ran low and hard, and struck the opposing line with considerable force.

Perhaps the most apparent weakness today was the interference; it was rather slow in forming, and Kelly and Sheffield of the college eleven frequently broke through to tackle the runner. Kelly will almost certainly make the team when his one-year residence is completed. He plays lower than most men in the 'Varsity line, and is in almost every play with a quickness and dash that never seems to tire.

In sharp contrast to the work of the first half of the week was the way the 'Varsity held to-day. Their defense was almost impregnable. On the offense there was still to be noticed a tendency to play high. Boith did excellent work to-day, and Mills and Pell put up a game that was in sharp contrast to their work lately.

Mills has a proclivity for off-side play that deserves to be heartily discouraged, as proximity to his own goal line seems to make no difference in his fault. McCord played an admirable game. To him is due one of the touch-downs scored by the 'Varsity. His running with the ball is very strong, and his short stature makes him hard for the opposing tackles to down. He made excellent gains by his line-bucking today.

The second touch-down was scored by Reiter. The scrub made few gains through the 'Varsity, though they played a hard game. "Tab" Young was called upon to do most of the kicking, and of course did well even though the wind was against him. The practice to-morrow will be light in anticipation of the Brown game of Saturday.

YALE MEN IN MASS PLAY.

Fine Weather on the Practice Field Makes Players Unusually Vigorous.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—A cutting cold wind blew across the Yale field this afternoon and dried up the mud caused from two days of heavy rain. It was typical football weather, and the bracing air made the players unusually vigorous. After a half hour's secret practice the 'Varsity lined up against the scrubs for halves of twenty minutes each. The Rev. Mr. Cutten was unable to practice to-day, owing to his studies, and Cunha filled the place. The latter's work showed that he has profited by the rest he had while Cutten was doing the work, for there was a noticeable improvement.

Most of the practice was given over to mas playing, giving the men an opportunity to show their capacity in the scrimmages. The playing showed the physical condition of the men to be superfine, as there were no casualties on the 'Varsity side. On the college side Blodgeden had his knee injured and had to be removed from the field by the trainers. The 'Varsity men lined up in the usual manner, and there were not many substitutions during the afternoon. Thomas did not enter into the practice, as the injury to his eye in the game with Columbia still confines him to the side lines. The men played as follows:

Ends, Gould and Winter; tackles, Hale and Francis; guards, Olcott and Brown; centre, Cunha; quarterback, Fincke; halfbacks, Dupee and Chadwick, and fullback, McBride. Sharpe was transferred from the 'Varsity to the scrub eleven.

The coachers took an active part in the practice to-day. There were ten of them, as follows: Rogers, Bass, Wallace, F. Hinkey, Tompkins, Camp, Corbin, Cross, Bull, and Murphy. Some of them did more than merely offer suggestions from the side lines. They got into the game themselves and bucked against the 'Varsity side. Bass played right end, Rogers and Murphy tackles, and Cross centre. Cross and Bass are new arrivals in the coterie of coachers, and are considered valuable because of their inclination to get right into the game themselves.

Playing against these experienced men makes Yale appear a little weak in defense, but they put much dash in the aggressive play. In the practice game the scrubs began a series of mass plays against Hale and Francis, and made a touchdown after several minutes of play. The 'Varsity found it a hard matter to baffle the scrubs' formation. The 'Varsity squad finally woke up, and Dupee was pushed over the line for a touchdown. There was a large crowd of students on the field, and they helped the men along in the practice by cheering.

ITHACANS USE AN ENLARGED SCRUB.

To be Put Through Most Severe Practice from Now On.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Cornell adopted this afternoon the tactics that have been pursued by Harvard and Columbia in making the 'Varsity eleven work against an enlarged scrub line. The result was entirely satisfactory from the 'Varsity standpoint. With the scrubs reinforced by five extra men behind their defense, the big team moved across the field against them like clock work. Having found no difficulty in scoring twice, the 'Varsity again worked the pigskin down to their opponents' five-yard line, gave them the ball, and allowed them to punt back. This was twice repeated, the 'Varsity gaining at will through sixteen men.

All the regular men except Alexander and Taussig were in the line-up at first. The former had work which prevented his attendance at Percy field, while the latter is having his fractured nose looked after. Cross took Taussig's place, and Porter played tackle in Alexander's absence. Starbuck does not remain in the line for more than a few moments each day, just enough to keep him in condition. His forte is line bucking, which is no child's play, and the danger of injuring himself in practice is almost as great as that in a regular game, so that he is saved as much as is consistent with keeping him in touch with the team work. Bryant substitutes for him. Walbridge, right half back, is rounding rapidly into shape and played most of the afternoon. Otis took his place toward the close of the practice.

Haughton receives the assistance this week of William Young, '93, one of the first of a long line of Youngs who have distinguished themselves in Cornell athletics, and Frank M. Starbuck, '95, a brother of the present Captain and full back. Young has seen the Columbia team at work, and acknowledges that Cornell has a difficult task on her hands. Haughton, however, places great confidence in the men he is coaching, and says they will spring another surprise next week. Haughton's success in preparing the team for the Princeton game has given him the confidence of the undergraduates, who believe the capabilities of the team to be almost boundless so long as he is in charge.

To-morrow the practice will be severe as compared with to-day's, and from now until the day of the Columbia game there will be no relaxation in Haughton's almost cruel discipline. The practice last week was the hardest that ever took place on Percy field. Its value was proved, and it will be even harder this week.

After the regular practice this afternoon, Starbuck tried goal punts from the thirty-five and forty yard lines for half an hour. His success was not remarkable. Quarter Back Young, while not good at long distance punting, is far more accurate in placing the ball. If any goals are to be kicked from the field, Young will undoubtedly be called upon. It is noticeable that Young has no substitute capable of filling his position with any degree of credit. Short, who takes his place in the practice work, cannot catch a punt once in three times without fumbling. Moreover, he is not fast in carrying a ball down the field, nor sure in tackling. Cornell makes a serious mistake in not developing a good substitute quarter back.

INDIANS PRACTICE SIGNALS.

A Deplorable Amount of Fumbling Which Seems Irremediable.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 2.—The greatest difficulty met in developing the Indian team each year is the acquisition of signals and their practical application to the game. A large part of this afternoon's practice was devoted to this work. Each individual was given a thorough going over, and better results were gained than ever before. Metoxen, who arrived only recently, has not, however, completely mastered signal work, though progressing rapidly.

Some time was given to getting off on the kick and shaping the interference. The redskins have acquired considerable alertness in this work, notably in the rapid formation of interference, but there is a deplorable amount of fumbling, which seems almost irremediable. The art of tackling is thoroughly understood, as is strategic work for the line men. The second team is being treated to the same conditions as the regulars, and is being practiced hard so as to have a full substitute team against Princeton.

At this afternoon's practice the absence of Hudson, Redwater, and Capt. Wheelock crippled the work considerably. Roger, at left end, is in the pink of condition, and Seneca, who is playing in Schoulder's place, is making a strong tackle. Capt. Wheelock, who has not yet recovered enough to play in hard practice games, was represented today by Burr, who makes a plucky fight. Smith is feeling well and has reduced time in putting the ball in play. Johnson was substituted to-day for Hudson, and seems to play even better than before. Pierce trims up well, as does Miller, who took the burden of the punting work to-day.

PENNSYLVANIANS TRY SIGNALS.

Day's Hard Work for the Eleven at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 2.—The rest for which the University of Pennsylvania football team came to the seashore has not been realized, as Coach Woodruff put the men through hard signal practice both morning and afternoon at the Inlet Baseball Park.

There was no regular practice line-up, but the signal work was hard enough to tire the men completely. They went to bed feeling much better for their day at the seashore. Capt. Hare, "Al" Bull, Carl William, and Charles Geibert joined the squad to-day to help the coaching force. They will remain with the men until they leave for Philadelphia on Saturday morning.

The action of the Faculty in declaring Davidson ineligible has caused a big decline in Pennsylvania's chances. Davidson had been playing on the regular team for about two weeks, and was developing into a most successful line bucker, but this morning the university Athletic Committee decided that as he had not made up some back work, he should not be allowed to play for the remainder of the season.

Barnard, who will probably take his place, is a light player, weighing but 152 pounds, and is very slow. On the other hand he is a sure catch and tackler, and one of the wonders of the gridiron as regards drop kicking.

In the practice to-day Coach Woodruff paid especial attention to coaching Barnard in his position, but as he has played against the 'Varsity for several years, he knows the Pennsylvania style of play thoroughly, even though he has been a member of the 'Varsity squad only since the Chicago trip.

For a while Woodruff coached the men in the various plays and then let Hare give the signals without interruption, and as a result the plays went off quickly and in good shape, the interference forming well and the ball being handled cleanly.

The team's work showed that the poor physical condition is a thing of the past, and that by Saturday they will be in almost perfect shape. Coach Woodruff still expresses fear that the men will not be equal to the game and will go to pieces in a critical moment.

HARVARD OFF FOR THE FRAY.

Team Leaves for Philadelphia—Tries New Tricks Before Starting.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—The Harvard football team left Cambridge this afternoon for Philadelphia, where they will battle with the University of Pennsylvania on Saturday afternoon for the 1899 championship honors. They carried with them the firm confidence of every undergraduate, and the general opinion among the student body at Cambridge is that the Harvard eleven will win, but not without the hardest kind of a struggle.

During the last few days Harvard men have not said so much about winning hands down, as they were inclined to a week ago. Reports have been coming from Philadelphia that the Quakers have taken a wonderful brace, and are playing a far stronger game than at any time this season.

The work to-day, which took place just before the squad boarded the special trolley car for Boston at 4 o'clock, consisted of fifteen minutes of sharp signal practice on Soldiers' Field, with five minutes' line up against the second. The practice was secret. Coaches Diblee and Lewis kept the men in quick, constant action, introducing some new tricks with advantage.

Boal was in his place at left guard and went through the signals admirably, not showing any signs of having been temporarily laid up. Sawin had both hands and feet in the game at half back, his kicking being so effective that both Hallowell and Reid thought it best to put a little extra energy into their punting. Sawin's end plays proved the strongest of the offensive plays which the 'Varsity hurled against the second.

As a whole the team seems in excellent condition, though Ellis's ankle is still a little weak and Capt. Burden's bruised cheek needs the protection of a special and peculiarly arranged headgear. Donald's cut over his right eye is rapidly healing.

The 'Varsity charged well to-day, the line bucking low and forcibly. The second tried the guards' back formation, which the 'Varsity absolutely squelched. The team seemed to work as a unit, the only weakness shown being a little fumbling by Kendall and Burnett's too high passing of the ball for kicks.

After a few words from Head Coach Diblee, the team dressed and walked to Harvard Square for the trolley car into Boston. Five hundred undergraduates sent them off to prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. Diblee and Coaches Lewis and Cranston and Trainer McMaster went with the team. The coaches and a number of enthusiastic undergraduates all went down on the Fall River boat, on board of which they had dinner, the team retiring early.

To-morrow morning they will breakfast in the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, taking an early train for Philadelphia. Some time during the day the coaches will put them through a brief practice on Franklin Field.

The line-up of the 'Varsity to-day was as follows, and in all probability will be the same team as will face Pennsylvania Saturday: Campbell, left end; Donald, left tackle; Boal, left guard; Burnett, centre; Burden, (Captain,) right guard; Lawrence, right tackle; Hallowell, right end; Daly, quarter back; Sawin, left half back; Kendall, right half back; Reid, full back.

The Harvard freshmen-Pennsylvania game will be played on Soldiers' Field on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

The freshman team won the inter-class football championship this afternoon by defeating the seniors, 12 to 5. Although the seniors had the advantage in weight, they were clearly outclassed by the freshmen.

COLUMBIA HAS LIGHT WORK.

Cornell Adviser Watches the Practice and Expects a Close Match.

Head Coach G. F. Sanford did not work the Columbia University football squad very hard yesterday. He had the men out for about forty minutes, twenty-five minutes of this time lined up against the second team and all the available substitutes. The second team played nineteen men against the 'Varsity, but this did not stop the latter from scoring two touch-downs.

Longacre was again absent; so was Bruce. The latter played in the rain against Stevens on Wednesday and was found yesterday to be suffering from tonsilitis, which will keep him out of the game for several days.

Tom Williams came out for the first time yesterday. He is the big centre that formerly played with the Leland Stanford Junior University team of California.

Oliver Shiris of the Cornell Athletic Advisory Committee watched the Columbia team work yesterday. He expects the game next Tuesday to be one of the best of the year. Cornell, he said, would do lots of punting. Starbuck outclasses any of the Columbia kickers.

Manager Mitchell again stated yesterday that Yale and Columbia will play next year, despite the rumors to the contrary.

SCHOOL ELEVEN'S INQUIRY.

A De La Salle Player Is Engaged in Business.

The Arbitration Committee of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association met at Collegiate School yesterday afternoon to act on the protests entered against De La Salle Institute and Trinity School.

The two schools are charged with playing on their football elevens members who are not eligible according to the constitution. A letter was read in which Adan of the protested players of De La Salle was charged with not being a member of the school.

Adan acknowledged that he was in business, but at the same time was studying three hours each day at De La Salle. When the protest against Trinity School was taken up the committee went into executive session. If the protests are sustained, the schools are liable to a suspension of one year from the association.

Rugby Academy Eleven Victorious.

The Rugby Military Academy of New York yesterday defeated the eleven of Hamilton Institute at Mount Vernon Park by a score of 29 to 0.

NEGRO EXHIBITS AT PARIS.

Commissioner Peck Decides to Make an Educational Display.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Ferdinand W. Peck, the Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, has had under consideration for some time the question of a negro educational exhibit at the exposition, to be under the general supervision of the Commissioner in charge of the National educational exhibit of the United States.

After consultation with the President today, Mr. Peck announced that he had decided to provide for the exhibit, and had appointed Thomas J. Calloway, a well-known colored educationalist now in the employ of the War Department, to have direction of it. The Hampton and Tuscogee Institute and the Fisk and Vanderbilt Universities will be represented in the exhibit, as well as prominent colored schools generally.

In speaking of the exposition, Mr. Peck said that the twelve Commissioners of the United States whose appointments were provided for by an act passed at the last session of Congress, probably would be named by the President within the next week or ten days.

Petrified Snake in Pennsylvania.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 2.—A petrified snake, measuring from 4 to 11½ inches in diameter and 27 feet long, was brought to the surface from the new shaft of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's mine, at Wadesville, near here. It forms a piece of petrified matter weighing more than 100 pounds, and is perfect in the smallest detail.

Kills His Wife and Then Himself.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Andrew H. Patterson, a railroad detective in the employ of the Illinois Central Company, early to-day shot and killed his wife, and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy.

Fugitive Must Return to Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Judge Duggan to-day turned over to Detective Stubbs, as agent for the State of Louisiana, William A. Cox, who is wanted in Cuba for alleged embezzlement. Cox will now have to go back to Havana.

Brokaw Brothers

Invite attention to their superb stock of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Special and exclusive patterns in BUSINESS SUITINGS and TROUSERINGS—Every garment marked with that peculiar individuality that has given the Brokaw Clothing such world wide renown.

Men's and Boys' Dress Suits a specialty. Raglan Overcoats in all the new shades of gray.

Livery Overcoats a particular feature.

No advance in prices.

Fourth Avenue, Astor Place. Lafayette Place. Opposite Cooper Union.

KOTEDSILK

IDEAL UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

A DOUBLE FABRIC with SILK NEXT THE SKIN.

AGREEABLE TO THOSE WHO CANNOT WEAR WOOL.

WILL NOT SHRINK, WILL NOT STRETCH.

Remains Silky to the end, no matter how carelessly washed.

Adapted for Outdoor Sports or Housewear.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE-MARK REGISTERED.

On Every Garment.

Men's Shirts, . . 34-44, $2.50 each — Ladies' Vests, . . 26-40, $2.50 each
" Drawers, . 28-44, 2.50 " — " Drawers, . 26-40, 2.50 "
" Union Suits, 34-44, 5.00 " — " Union Suits, 26-40, 5.00 "
" Undervests, 34-44, 2.00 " — " Underwaists, 26-40, 2.00 "
Ladies' Short Underskirts, . . 24-32 waist . . $2.50

If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Express prepaid.

Send for Booklet.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO.,

Millbury, Mass. And 76 Leonard Street, New York City.

"Greatest Trunk Corner in America."

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HAMILTON'S Trunks have been favorably known to the trade for Half a Century.

THIS IS THE SPOT WHERE THEY ARE MADE, and sold direct to the user, with a five years' guarantee—a positive saving on every transaction of from 33⅓ to 40 per cent. Don't take our word for it, either. See for yourself.

Isn't it worth the trouble?

HAMILTON'S,

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"When you do drink, Drink Trimble."

Green Label.

Trimble Whiskey

The Green Label means it's 10 years old. A Pure Rye Whiskey. Foremost for over half a century and still the leader.

Ask for the Green Label.

AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y.
Sole Proprietors. Established 1798.

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Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Close Finishes in Five of the Six Events.

TRILLO, FAVORITE, WON AGAIN

Odds on The Pride in the Opening Race Went from 7 to 5 to 7 to 10.

In the racing at Aqueduct yesterday five of the six races resulted in head-and-head finishes. The fourth race, a handicap for all ages, at a mile and a sixteenth, brought into the field only four starters, but they were of fair class. Trillo, who has probably won more money at the Aqueduct meeting than any other horse there, was made the favorite, and was faithful to the trust reposed in him. His victory was a hard-earned one, for he secured the verdict only by a short head from Raffaello.

Seven to five was laid against The Pride in the opening race, a seven-furlong affair, but so fast did the money pour in on the favorite, who far outclassed the others, that at post time 7 to 10 was the best price obtainable. The Pride made the running from the start and won by a neck.

Goldone was another of the winners that secured first money by a close margin. This was in the second race, for which Waring was made a strong favorite. The race was at five and a half furlongs, and Waring was in the van until within thirty yards of the finish. Then Bullman, who rode three winners during the day, brought Goldone up with a rush and beat Waring out by a head.

J. E. McDonald, who finds running his horses at Aqueduct more profitable than making book there, as he does on other tracks, won another race with Belle of Troy. She, too, won by a head, and in a hard drive, from Compensation, a 50 to 1 shot.

Golden Rattle was the only winner of the day that had an easy victory. She led all the way and won by four lengths.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:28 1-5.

1—The Pride, James Whitten's b. g., 3 years, by Dundee-Beeswing, 107 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4 ..... (Bul.man)
2—Buffoon, G. A. Muller's br. g., 6, 115, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 ..... (Murphy)
3—Meehanus, Westmore & Meehan's ch. c., 3, 105, 7 to 2 ..... (Jenkins)

Judge Tarvin, 108, 9 to 2, (O'Connor;) Blarneystone, 113, 30 to 1, (Clauson;) Lepida, 100, 400 to 1, (Gisbonne,) and *Mazarine, 111, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Broke down.

Won in a drive by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 4-5.

1—Goldone, G. B. Morris's b. c., by Goldfinch-Abilone, 111 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Bullman)
2—Waring, F. M. Taylor's br. c., 120, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5 ..... (Clawson)
3—Magic Light, W. C. Daly's br. c., 103, 7 to 1 ..... (Collins)

Back Talk, 104, 12 to 1, (Jenkins;) Prestidigitator, 106, 6 to 1, (Wilson;) Chickie, 86, 30 to 1, (Dangman;) Goodale, 102, 200 to 1, (Phelan,) and Neponset, 87, 200 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, which have run and not won at this meeting. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48.

1—Belle of Troy, J. E. McDonald's ch. f., 3 years, by Fonso-The Belle, 105 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Jenkins)
2—Compensation, B. E. Beach's br. c., 3, 103, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1 ..... (Slack)
3—Lamp Globe, Johnson & Skinner's ch. c., 2, 92, 30 to 1 ..... (Dangman)

Lady Lindsey, 106, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) Jucoma, 88, 20 to 1, (Weber;) Athamas, 108, 20 to 1, (Bullman;) Claroba, 105, 50 to 1, (Boland,) and McMeekin, 100, 6 to 5, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, for horses not declared, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 1-5.

1—Trillo, L. O. Appleby's b. c., 4 years, by Tristan-Fiona, 118 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Bullman)
2—Raffaello, M. Murphy's ch. c., 3, 117, 16 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (Jenkins)
3—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5, 113, 3 to 1 ..... (Clawson)

Elfin Conig, J. H. Carr's blk. c., 100, 3 to 1 ..... (O'Connor)

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400 added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and 30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 4-5.

1—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. c., 4 years, by Hanover-Jess, 106 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3 ..... (Jenkins)
2—Scotch Plaid, H. T. Griffith's br. g., 4, 104, 16 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (Wilson)
3—Alvarado II., R. Black's ch. g., 6, 101, 11 to 5 ..... (O'Connor)

Estaca, 106, 30 to 1, (Boland;) James M., 99, 200 to 1, (Moody,) and Julius Caesar, 102, 100 to 1, (McIntyre,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16 3-5.

1—Golden Rattle, Goughaeres Stable's b. f., by Golden Garter-Baby, 109 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 ..... (Clawson)
2—Dissenter, Turney Brother's b. c., 112, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Bullman)
3—Grandeur, L. V. Bell's blk. c., 12, 16 to 5 ..... (Wilson)

Solon, 112, 30 to 1, (Hennessy;) Warrenwood, 112, 60 to 1, (Slack;) Angle, 112, 20 to 1, (Morris;) Frank Webb, 112, 50 to 1, (Boland;) Liebe, 109, 7 to 2, (Jenkins;) Pincher, 112, 300 to 1, (McGann,) and George P. S., 112, 100 to 1, (O'Loughlin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Sister Fox 108	Tyran	102
Mark Miles 105	Kensington	102
Disturber 105	Connover	102
Ben Blue 105	Primavera	99
Sir Christopher 105	Tyrba	97
Viorls 105	Uam Var	97

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

First Whip 106	Armor	98
Hal Bell 106	Freylinghuysen	92
Tendril 105	Amprior	91
Mynheer 104	Frandoo	87
Midwood 104	Wax Taper	87
Precursor 104	Wullie	87

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Rare Perfume 106	Nearest	99
Myth 105	Swamp Angel	99
Imperator 104	Tonto	99
Concord 102	Weller	98
Langdon 101	Marsian	97
Matanza 100	Campania	94

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Warrenton 110	Filon d'Or	97
Lotharlo 109	Our Nellie	96
Wait Not 107		

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens of all ages. One mile and seventy yards.

St. Simonian 110	Effie Haggerty	107
Doctor Fitzsimmons. 110	Belle Ville	107
Maggie Doyle 107	Light Wing	107
Lady Harriet 107	La Vega	95
Miss Mitchell 107	Pan Puk Weekis....	95
Cherry Head 107	Matt Simpson	92
Come to Order 107		

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five and a half furlongs.

Miss Hanover 107	Mauvilla	102
Revonah 102	Gracie K	102
Sunlol 102	Hand and Glove.....	102
Fleuron 102		

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Futurity course. Daniel, 103 pounds, (J. Ward,) 8 to 5, won; Aborigine, 103, (Morgan,) 12 to 1, second; The Echo, 106, (E. Jones,) even, third. Time—1:13¾. Allanette, Fairfax, Moralia, and Lorella also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Futurity course. Tiburen, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5, won; Jack McCabe, 107, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, second; O'Connor, 107, (J. Ward,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:12½. Somis and The Offering also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap. Seven furlongs. Faversham, 110 pounds, (Ruise,) 8 to 1, won; Lodestar, 115, (H. Shields,) 7 to 1, second; Sorrow, 111, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Wyoming and Rio Chico also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Rosinante, 104 pounds, (J. Ward,) even, won; Plan, 89, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1, second; Satsuma, 107, (E. Jones,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:44¼. Morinel and Tirade also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Five furlongs. Chihuahua, 104 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 1, won; Rosormonde, 116, (Piggott,) 1 to 3, second; Sallie Goodwin, 110, (Morgan,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:01½. Mafada, Skirmish, High Hoe, Silver Maid, Modwena, and Tourist II. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Monrovia, 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, won; Dr. Bernays, 105, (E. Jones,) 6 to 5, second; Lothian, 90, (Ranch,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. Mamie G., Alicia, Tenrica, Be Happy, and Magnus also ran.

The Reiff Boys Win in England.

LONDON Nov. 2.—At to-day's racing of the Lingfield Park November meeting the Sunnyside Selling Handicap was won by May Bruce, with J. Reiff in the saddle. Doria was second and Merely was third. Nine horses ran, and the betting was 5 to 1 against the winner.

The Winter Welter Handicap was won by Sapling, ridden by L. Reiff. St. Frida was second and Full Ripe, with J. Reiff up, was third, in a field of eleven horses. The betting was 7 to 2 against Sapling, and 6 to 1 against Full Ripe.

WESTCHESTER GOLF CLUB MATCH

Gold Medal Won by Sidney Maddock with a 91 Score.

Clear weather with a lively breeze awaited the golf fraternity yesterday on the links of the Westchester Golf Club, near West Farms, when the opening round of the club's annual tournament began.

None of the big cracks was out, and a splendid opportunity was afforded the rank and file of golfers to win gold medals and silver cups. Sidney Maddock of the Crescent Athletic Club, whose golfing fame on Long Island extends from the Dyker Meadow links to those of the Nassau Country, at Glen Cove, won the gold medal for the lowest score of the day, turning in 91 strokes for the 18 holes. It gave him nothing to spare, for Henry Batchellor and G. H. Bowly were close behind him, with 92 each. Walter J. Travis won the gold medal and the cup at the club last year.

Owing to the fact that the links were not, as is sometimes the case, overrun with enthusiasts bent on low scoring, the conditions calling for two sets of sixteen to qualify for the Fronx and Governors' Cups, respectively, were changed to sets of eight. Sixteen scores were turned in, five competitors withdrawing. The course was in very good condition, although the recent heavy rains had left the low portions rather soggy.

The tournament will be continued to-day, and a mixed foursome event, in which a number of women will compete, has been arranged, in addition to the regular contests. The eight who qualified for the chief trophy, the Bronx Cup, were:

Sidney Maddock, Crescent—									
Out	3	6	7	6	4	5	3	5	4—43
In	5	7	6	4	5	5	4	6	4—48—91
H. Batchellor, Westchester Golf—									
Out	6	5	7	6	3	5	3	6	5—46
In	6	5	6	4	5	4	4	6	6—46—92
G. H. Bowly, Jersey City—									
Out	5	6	7	5	4	6	5	6	4—46
In	7	5	7	5	4	5	4	6	3—46—92
Irving Brokaw, Deal Beach—									
Out	6	6	6	5	3	8	3	6	4—47
In	5	6	6	6	4	5	4	6	4—46—93
Charles Adams, Dyker Meadow—									
Out	7	6	10	6	5	4	4	6	4—52
In	4	6	7	6	4	5	3	5	3—43—95
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook—									
Out	5	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	6—48
In	7	5	7	5	4	6	5	5	4—48—96
R. L. Redfield, Westchester Golf—									
Out	6	6	7	5	4	5	4	7	4—48
In	5	8	7	5	5	6	4	5	3—48—96
G. Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf—									
Out	5	7	5	4	4	5	5	6	4—45
In	9	5	6	6	5	5	5	6	4—51—96

The second set who became eligible for the Governors' Cup were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
A. Z. Huntington, Scranton	50	48	98
C. W. Barnes, St. Andrew's	51	48	99
J. G. Bates, Westchester Golf	52	51	103
C. S. Martin, Baltusrol	51	53	104
G. B. Adams, Crescent A. C	52	54	106
R. K. Clark, Misquanicut	55	57	112
F. B. Barrett, Englewood	59	61	118
P. C. Poinier, Elizabeth	58	64	122

The results of the match play rounds in the afternoon were:

Brown Cup—Redfield beat Batchellor, 1 up; Tiffany beat Gunther, 5 up and 4 to play; Maddock beat Adams, 1 up, (22 holes;) Bowly beat Brokaw, 1 up.

Governors' Cup—Barnes beat Poinier, 5 up and 4 to play; Huntington beat Barrett, 9 up and 8 to play; Bates beat Clark, 3 up and 2 to play; Adams beat Martin, 1 up.

JEFFRIES AND SHARKEY HERE.

Odds Against the Sailor Now Shortened to 9 to 10.

To-night in the same ring at Coney Island in which he wrested the heavyweight championship of the world from "Bob" Fitzsimmons, "Jim" Jeffries of California, the present champion, will be called upon to defend his title against "Tom" Sharkey.

Both are brawny giants, with a fair share of science, and they are larger men than were the gladiators that fought for the Roman populace.

They will battle for a percentage of the gate receipts, which promise now to be about $75,000, and also a percentage of the profits of a picture machine.

Sporting men from all parts of the country have come to New York to witness the battle, and they, as well as the local sports, have wagered their money freely on the result. Up to yesterday Jeffries was a strong favorite at 7 to 10, but so much money with which to back Sharkey has shown up within the past two days that the odds against Sharkey have shortened to 9 to 10 on.

The two boxers came from their training quarters yesterday, and showed up in the best possible condition. Jeffries is at the Vanderbilt Hotel, where he will remain quietly until early this afternoon, when he leaves for the scene of the fight. To several friends he intimated that he would enter the ring weighing about ten pounds less than when he fought Fitzsimmons, or at 200 pounds.

Sharkey, upon his arrival from his training quarters at New Dorp, went to the Delevan Hotel. He seemed to weigh about 190 pounds.

MAY REVIVE RAMAPO PLAN.

The Controller Blames Mr. Whalen—Merchants' Association Corresponds with President Holahan.

The Ramapo water contract is by no means dead yet, according to Controller Coler, and danger from it is possible in the near future. Mr. Coler said yesterday that he believed that if Justice Bookstaver should dissolve the temporary injunction now restraining action on the matter, President Holahan and those who are standing with him would, at the next meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, attempt to push the Ramapo contract through.

This meeting takes place on Wednesday, the day after election. President Holahan told William R. Corwine, one of the delegation from the Merchants' Association, who visited him to discuss the Ramapo matter on Tuesday, that he would certainly not take action in regard to the matter till after the question of the ability of the city to acquire its own water plant had been settled. This question will be answered affirmatively, says the Controller, if the Constitutional amendment affecting the debt limit is passed on election day. If it should be defeated at the polls, President Holahan might bring up the Ramapo contract at the next day's meeting of the board.

The delegation of the Merchants' Association included S. Cristy Mead and F. B. De Berard, besides Mr. Corwine. After their return from their conference they sent President Holahan a letter in which they asked assistance in settling the water question and said, in reference to the Ramapo matter:

If, as the result of an unbiased examination, it shall appear that the proposed contract is prejudicial to this city's interests, this association will oppose it to the utmost of its powers, both in the courts and before the Legislature if necessary.

Mr. Holahan replied yesterday, in part, as follows:

I do not believe that there will be any opposition on the part of the members of the board to accept your services in aiding in the settlement of the water question. I take it for granted that you are actuated by the same desire that all good citizens are, namely, that no effort should be spared to give to the people of all the boroughs in Greater New York an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water.

How best to provide that need I sincerely hope will be made clear after the investigation that your association, in conjunction with the Board of Public Improvements and the Commissioner of Water Supply, intend to make. I do not believe that among the membership of the Board of Public Improvements there is any division of opinion favoring municipal ownership if it can be accomplished. Of course, if the city is not financially able to construct the necessary water works, it would be better to contract for water from private parties rather than to permit the people to suffer.

President King of the Merchants' Association will appoint a committee to carry on the work of investigation.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday: "I never approved the contract of the Ramapo Company. The form of contract I approved was one that they didn't want."

Controller Coler said: "You may quote me as saying I think a large share of the responsibility for the Ramapo contract lies with Mr. Whalen. He ought not to have approved any form of contract without first seeing the Controller about it."

ORGANIZED CHARITY'S NEEDS.

Secretary Devine Pleads for More Homes—Attacks Building Code.

The most pressing needs of organized charity in Greater New York were outlined by Edward T. Devine, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, at the closing session of the National Council of the American Institute of Civics, in the Art Association Hall, Brooklyn, last night. Mr. Devine declared it his experience that there was immediate want, first, of more homes for aged persons which would admit applicants upon the payment of a moderate life fee; second, of homes for convalescent hospital patients, with adequate facilities for preparation of a "sick" diet; third, more day nurseries; fourth, more persons to engage in friendly visitation of the poor, by which means alone social and domestic taste, leading to a higher standard of living, could be inculcated, and, fifth, the betterment of hygienic conditions in the tenement districts.

In connection with the last statement, Mr. Devine criticised the new building code, which, he said, made more difficult efforts to enforce proper sanitation in tenement construction.

Statue for Winnie Davis's Grave.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which reached her pier yesterday morning, was Julian Volney, who brought with him the heroic statue of "Grief," which is to be placed over the grave of Miss Winnie Davis. It is to be sent to Richmond to-day, and will be unveiled on Nov. 9.

French Line's New Sailing Day.

The steamship La Touraine, which sailed yesterday for Havre, inaugurated the French Line's new schedule, by which the vessels sail from New York on Thursday instead of Saturday.

LEGAL NOTES.

MRS. WESTERMAN'S WILL PROBATED.—Mabel Westerman, a widow, thirty years old, who died of pneumonia last June, by her will, made four days before her death, gave all her property, consisting mainly of a one-sixth interest in the estate of her grandfather, recently deceased, valued at about $10,000, to her executors with the direction to pay the income to a man named Chevalier, whom she designated as a person to whom she was engaged to be married. The payment was to be upon condition that he should adopt her only child, a boy five and one-half years old, and should rear and educate him as fully, carefully, and lovingly as if he was his own son. The will was contested by decedent's mother. Surrogate Varnum yesterday decided to admit the will to probate, holding there was no evidence of undue influence or want of proper mental capacity. The decedent, who was a stenographer and typewriter, had, the Surrogate said, for many months before her death been living with Chevalier. He had been divorced from his wife in this State, and consequently was prohibited from marrying again. "It appears that the decedent," the Surrogate adds, "despite the advice and remonstrance of her mother, and the full knowledge of facts reflecting seriously upon the morality and stability of the man Chevalier, including the proceedings in his own divorce suit, and in another similar action in which he was corespondent, nevertheless deliberately left her mother's home to live with him." It seemed to be the law, said the Surrogate, that meretricious relations were not necessarily proof of undue influence. There was no proof of Chevalier's having interfered in the matter of the will, other than that he employed a lawyer to draw it and told him what the decedent desired embodied in it. Surrogate Varnum says that if Chevalier be, as claimed by decedent's mother, an unsuitable and improper person to act as guardian for the child or as his adopted parent, he can doubtless be prevented from so acting, through some proceeding in this or some other tribunal.

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DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Thomas L. Clark, by his will, made five years before his death, in 1853, which contained no residuary clause, directed that after the death of his wife the interest of $10,000 out of certain moneys which were to be invested should be applied to the use of his niece, Mary Ann Gillespie, for life, and after her death the principal sum was to be divided among her children, "share and share alike, and to their lawful representatives forever, as tenants in common, per capita, the issue of any such child who may then be dead to take his or her deceased parent's share." Mrs. Gillespie had two children living at the time of the testator's death, but they died before her without issue. In a suit brought in 1893 by W. Irving Clark against Henry J. Cammann and others, to determine to whom this fund of $10,000 belonged, there being many conflicting claims, a judgment of the First Appellate Division upholding a judgment entered upon the report of a referee has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which unanimously holds, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that the testator intended that the fund should go to the issue of Mrs. Gillespie's children in case of the death of either during the existence of the life estate; that as no issue of those children were in being at the death of the testator, the remainder was contingent and not vested, for the reason that the persons to whom or the event upon which the estate was limited to take effect, remained uncertain until the termination of the life estate. As these children died before the termination of the life estate without issue, it was held there were no persons who could take as remaindermen; that, consequently, intestacy existed as to the fund, and that it should be distributed, under the statute, among those who were next of kin to the testator at the time of his death.

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CHILDREN TAKEN FROM THEIR MOTHER.—By the judicial decree granted about a year ago separating John Lancaster from his wife their five children were consigned to the mother's care. The father is now seeking, by habeas corpus, to change that arrangement, charging that the mother is frequently under the effect of ardent spirits and is thereby incapacitated from giving the children proper care. The referee who took testimony in the matter reported that the charges were substantially true, and suggested that the youngest child, two years old, remain with the mother, while the custody of the others be awarded to the father. Justice Beach, who was asked to confirm the report, decided yesterday to do so, and in addition to place the youngest child also in the father's custody. Justice Beach said the conclusion of the referee was inconsistent, because the youngest of the children would seem to require the most constant and intelligent care. The mother, whose lapses are not continuous, is to have reasonable opportunity for access to and association with her children.

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ALLOWANCE TO SPECIAL GUARDIAN IN SURROGATE'S COURT.—Burnham Moffat was appointed by the Surrogate of Kings County, upon his own motion, as special guardian of Charlotte Leech and Robinson Leech, each under the age of fourteen years, in a proceeding instituted by Jeremiah P. Robinson and others, executors of Jeremiah P. Robinson, for an accounting. These children had vested interests in a part of the estate, the ultimate enjoyment of which was contingent upon their surviving the life tenant. The entire burden of the accounting of the large estate fell upon Mr. Moffat, whose services were of much value to the general estate, as well as to the infants. An application by him for compensation beyond that authorized by Section 2,561 of the Code was denied, upon the ground of want of authority. That decision, which was upheld by the Second Appellate Division, has just been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Vann, giving the opinion, held that a Surrogate's Court had no power to award a special guardian, even one appointed on his own motion, to represent an infant party to an executor's accounting, any compensation for his services out of the general estate of the decedent, in excess of the costs authorized by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Decision Against Savings Banks.

A decision affecting savings banks was rendered by Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday. He holds that a savings bank is liable to the estate of a dead person for sums paid out on the production of a bank passbook. The banks have claimed that the production of a passbook protected them, and in a similar suit against the South Brooklyn Savings Institution Justice McAdam decided in the bank's favor. Justice Gaynor's decision was made in suits brought by John Padmore as administrator of the estate of his wife, Annie Padmore, against the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg for $364.67 and against the Brooklyn Savings Bank for $510.75. The money was drawn by Bridget Reilly of 414 East Seventy-second Street, Manhattan, to whom, according to two witnesses, Mrs. Padmore had given the bank books shortly before her death. Justice Gaynor decided that the fact of the gift was not established.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...	6:32	Sun sets...	4:55	Moon sets... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook..	7:05	Gov. Isl'd...	7:28	H. Gate.... 9:24
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook....	7:26	Gov. Isl'd...	7:43	H. Gate.... 9:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Inagua, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

Andes, Cape Haiti, &c..	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Bufton, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool.....	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
California, Glasgow.....	.....	12:00 M.
Chaucer, La Plata.....	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Caracas, San Juan, &c..	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull.....	.....	.....
Hudson, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London.....	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orcadian, Glasgow.....	.....	11:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg.....	.....	5:30 A. M.
Pretoria, Windward Island, &c.....	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp...	.....	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Themis, Newfoundland...	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

Iroquois, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 84, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 810, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 828 and up to Nov. 811, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Oct. 2; Shanghai, Oct. 7; Yokohama, Oct. 14, and Honolulu, Oct. 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Nov. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 3.

British King, Antwerp, Oct. 21.
Buffalo, Hull, Oct. 23.
Cacique, St. Lucia, Oct. 18.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 29.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Oct. 26.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 25.
Imperial Prince, London, Oct. 15.
Kansas City, Swansea, Oct. 6.
Marengo, Newcastle, Oct. 20.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Oct. 27.
Patricia, Hamburg, Oct. 23.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Oct. 20.
Polycarp, Para, Oct. 10.
Seguranca, Havana, Oct. 30.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

City of Macon, Savannah, Nov. 1.
Chateau Yquem, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
Francisco, Hull, Oct. 23
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 21.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 28.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Oct. 21.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Vedra, Shields, Oct. 21.

SUNDAY, NOV. 5.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Oct. 24.
El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 31.
Grangense, Para, Oct. 24.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
La Champagne, Havre, Oct. 28.
Mesaba, London, Oct. 26.
Ravensdale, Progreso, Oct. 27.
Semplone, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.

MONDAY, NOV. 6.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 26.
Europe, London, Oct. 25.
Genesee, London, Oct. 23.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg, Oct. 29.
Manhanset, Swansea, Oct. 24.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Oct. 26.

TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

America, London, Oct. 26.
Cevic, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
El Rio, New Orleans, Nov. 2.
El Paso, New Orleans, Nov. 2.
King Bleddyn, Gibraltar, Oct. 24.
Nueces, Galveston, Nov. 1.
Southwark, Antwerp, Oct. 28.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8.

Oceanic, Liverpool, Nov. 1.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 28.

Arrived.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Orcadian, (Br.,) Outram, Glasgow Oct. 19, with mdse. to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Curityba, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Baracoa Oct. 26, Gibara 27th, Nuevitas 28th, and Fortune Island 29th, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 A. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie St. Croix Oct. 15 and Philadelphia Nov. 1, with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

SS Cabral, (Br.,) Kelley, Smyrna Oct. 4, Malta 8th, and Funchal 17th, with mdse. to MacAndrew & Forbes. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS King Edgar, (Br.,) Baker, Philadelphia Nov. 1, in ballast to Edward Perry & Co.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Olditch, Buenos Ayres Sept. 17, Montevideo 20th, Santos Oct. 5, Rio Janeiro 12th, and St. Lucia 25th, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at midnight Nov. 1.

SS Maria de Larrinaga, (Br.,) Tregarthen, Sourabaya Aug. 23, Passoerang 29th, Colombo Sept. 12, Port Said Oct. 2, Algiers 10th, St. Michaels 19th, and Delaware Breakwater Nov. 1, with sugar to the United States and Australasia Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston Oct. 25 and Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Oct. 29 and Charleston 30th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Boston, to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Ship Gantock Rock, (Glasgow,) Laurie, London, 28 days, with chalk to J. P. Whitney & Co.; vessel to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

SS Themis, (Nor.,) Anderson, Morant Bay Sept. 30, Manzanillo Oct. 3, Casilda 4th, Cienfuegos 5th, Belize 10th, Puerto Barrios 15th, Cape Gracios 17th, Carataska 21st, Kingston 25th, and Inagua 27th, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS F. W. Brune, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:55 A. M. 3d.

SS Henry L. Gaw, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:30 A. M. 3d.

Bark Luarca, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dodge, Pernambuco, 31 days, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Pomona, (Br.,) Noble, Caleta Buena July 13, with nitrate of soda to Beech & Co.; vessel to Belfour, Williamson & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 2, 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Maracaibo, for South Amboy.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Santiago de Cuba, for Santiago, &c.
SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Mackay-Bennett, (Br., cable,) for Halifax, N. S.
SS John J. Hill, for ——.
SS Naranja, (Br.,) for Marseilles.
SS Angers, (Br.,)

The New York Times.

'All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The Mazet committee has done Senator PLATT a grave injustice by adjourning without giving him an opportunity to go on the witness stand. We have no doubt that the example of Gen. TRACY inspired the Senator with a burning desire to unpack his heart before MAZET. The impression that Gen. TRACY made was unquestionably that of a candid witness. We are bound to assume that he wanted to make a clean breast of it, and it is plain that his testimony was a good thing for his reputation and standing in this community. Rumor had associated his name with the unsavory and corrupt Ramapo water job. His testimony, to be sure, exhibits him as the counsel of the company and promoter of its fortunes, but at a time when it had not appeared as an intending swindler of this city. Before the crooked work began, Gen. TRACY withdrew from the concern, evidently fearing the consequences to himself of remaining in bad company. The only censurable act in his record, so far as the matter can be judged from his testimony, was his cabled advice to Gov. MORTON to sign a bad bill, but for that he expresses contrition, having discovered later that the bill was not a proper one.

All this puts Gen. TRACY right before his fellow-citizens. What would THOMAS C. PLATT not give to be set right before his fellow-citizens? At present he is about as wrong before them as any man in the community, except Mr. CROKER, who stands in a class by himself. In the witness chair of the Mazet committee there was an opportunity, in the testimony of Gen. TRACY there was an inspiration. Upon how many dark places in the political and politico-business history of this city he could have thrown a revealing light! What burdens of distrust and suspicion he could have cast off his persecuted soul! What mysteries he could have cleared up, what floods of gossip and calumny he might have rolled back to overwhelm their authors! Granting that he is in a position to clear his skirts as effectually as Gen. TRACY cleared his, he might have left the witness chair a rehabilitated and blameless man.

This priceless opportunity he forfeited. At a word or a wink from him the obedient Chairman of the committee would have summoned him to tell his story. Why did he not give the word or the wink? It is well-nigh inconceivable that an innocent and injured man should let pride or diffidence deter him from refuting calumny and confounding slander. Reputation is dear to every man, and when reputation assailed can be defended by the simple process of telling the truth, it is amazing that a man like Mr. PLATT, who has suffered much, should hold back.

THE NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

The letter of Capt. MAHAN and the statement of Mr. CLARKE as to the candidacy of Mr. MAZET and that of Mr. STEWART in the Nineteenth Assembly District put the case for the Republican candidate as strongly as it can be put. But the element of weakness in the two statements is that one important fact is either omitted or misrepresented. This is the well established and demonstrated independence of Mr. STEWART.

It is all well enough in an ordinary political contest to say that a candidate cannot be independent of the party that has accepted him. But this is not an ordinary contest, and Mr. STEWART is not an ordinary candidate. He has declared in set terms to the Tammany organization, and he has over and again announced to the voters of the district, that he is absolutely independent and will assume no obligations toward any party if he is elected. He stands exactly where he stood two years ago, on the principles of the Citizens' Union, and is bound by those alone. This is the line of distinction between him and Mr. MAZET. It is a sharp one. The one candidate is pledged—and he can be trusted to carry out his pledge—to support the interests of the city against either boss. The other is in bonds of political subordination to PLATT, and PLATT, as we all know only too well, is liable to work with CROKER. The choice lies between a man who cannot be controlled by any boss and a man who is exposed to the risk of being used by one in collusion with the other for the advantage of both and against the rights of the city.

It is entirely idle to pretend, as some of the advocates of the fusion county ticket do, that there is a radical difference between the bossism on one side and the bossism on the other. It is perfectly legitimate and is sensible to use one boss to defeat the other if the former is not made more dangerous by it. That is the case in the fusion county movement. Every man on that ticket could be elected without helping PLATT in his peculiar schemes. In the Nineteenth District no such situation exists. Mr. MAZET'S election would greatly aid PLATT. Mr. STEWART'S would aid neither him nor CROKER and would weaken both. The condition of things is almost exactly the same as it was in the city in 1897. An independent candidate is put up against a boss candidate. The difference is that in this case the bosses have fallen out, Tammany is supporting the independent, and honest men are likely to come by their due. They certainly will if the voters who believe in the fundamental principle of the Citizens' Union—the subordination of all party interests to those of the city—do their duty.

LOOK OUT, MR. QUIGG!

We do not see any reason why the postal clerks in this city should be exercised over the receipt of begging circulars from the Finance Committee of the Republican County Committee asking that contributions to be used to defeat Tammany Hall in the coming election shall be sent to JOHN SABINE SMITH, Treasurer, at 30 Broad Street, New York.

It is about sixteen years since politicians were prohibited by law from exercising this blackmailing privilege. Prior to that time a request was equivalent to a demand, and a refusal to contribute meant prompt loss of employment. Then came the assurance of law that no Federal employé should be solicited to contribute in the place of his employment or punished for refusal to contribute. Postmaster VAN COTT gives assurance that his clerks need have no fear of the consequences of their neglect to send money to Treasurer SMITH. What they have earned they may keep to spend on themselves, upon their wives and children, or for peanuts.

The people who are entitled to worry, it seems to us, are JOHN SABINE SMITH, LEMUEL ELY QUIGG, JULIEN T. DAVIES, FRANK BRAINERD, CHARLES F. HOMER, JAMES YEREANCE, and others who have signed and sent the begging letter. On Oct. 25 the Civil Service Commission at Washington received from ex-Senator EDMUNDS an opinion that may yet interest Mr. SMITH and others. An Ohio Republican had addressed begging circulars to Ohio people employed in Government offices in Washington. The Civil Service Commissioners were notified of the receipt of these letters. They were of the opinion that the law had been plainly violated. Before asking Attorney General GRIGGS to proceed against the violators they asked Mr. EDMUNDS to consider the matter.

The report of Mr. EDMUNDS was that Section 12 of the civil service law is violated by sending a soliciting circular or letter to an employé in the building or place in which he is employed. It was just as plain an offense, he held, as it would be for a person on the street to send into the Treasury "an offer to pay a price for robbing the vaults," or for the commission of any other wrong. It is the solicitation that is prohibited.

If Mr. SMITH and Mr. QUIGG have solicited Post Office clerks in the Post Office or its branches, either personally or by letter, does it not seem necessary that they shall be prosecuted by Attorney General GRIGGS, if that officer acts upon Mr. EDMUNDS'S advice in the Ohio case? If they are prosecuted to conviction, the Post Office clerks will have the satisfaction of learning, in due time, that the senders of the begging letters of which complaint is made have been each adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and required to pay a fine of $5,000, or to be imprisoned for three years, or to be both fined and imprisoned. The postal employés have no occasion to be distressed; the worry should be with the workers who sent the begging letters to them.

GEN. CORBIN'S REPORT.

The facts in the report of Adjt. Gen. CORBIN are more interesting and convincing than the opinions ventured by that very capable executive officer. The figures, which show almost a renewal of the army in about a year, without suspending its efficiency at any time, are creditable to the country as well as the army, and the characterization of the latest troops raised as equal to the best volunteer regiments ever organized is a careful statement of the truth and an indication that the army is not shunned.

The reports of casualties in our army for the year 1898-9, of which so much has been said by the opponents of the use of the army to repress rebellion against our authority, appear very pale and small when they are compared with the casualty reports received from South Africa in one short week of war between the British and the Boers. Our losses from the beginning of the Spanish war until June 30 were less than 6,000, of which number about 200 were officers. The reports from Ladysmith, from British sources, indicate that the British losses in one day may turn out to be nearly a fifth as large as our losses in a year, principally from disease.

Gen. CORBIN'S praise and criticism of the staff system are weak, as the praise should be. If the staff system advocated by Gen. MILES and other competent advisers, some of them guilty of criminal youth, should be adopted, it would possibly destroy the influence of staff officers whose advancement to high rank and enjoyment of political "pull" depend upon the present system, as rigid and unresponsive to the demands of war as it is to the arguments of peace.

No officer knows better than Gen. CORBIN the need of simplifying the work of clothing, feeding, and transporting the army. The navy has found it. Army officers who are not yet old enough to be incurably addicted to the present staff system have recommended the application of the system to the army. We look in vain for approval of this suggestion in Gen. CORBIN'S report. The staff system, he finds, is sanctified by age, and it is attacked and criticised only by disappointed applicants for staff positions. This is certainly about as weak as water.

The fact is that the reform of the staff system of our army is more important to its increasing efficiency than the improvement in the field artillery. We do not think that is putting it too strongly. The Corbin idea will, if it prevail until we are engaged in a serious war, work its own overthrow. A theory that insists upon conferring responsibility for the efficient conduct of business chiefly for considerations of longevity, and not chiefly with regard to the comfort, health, content, and success of the army in time of war, ought not to be defended in the light of our experience.

PUNISHING PUBLISHERS.

Messrs. HOLT & Co., the publishers of The Educational Review, of which Dr. BUTLER is the editor, having printed what was regarded as a libel by the President of the Board of Education, he succeeded in getting them indicted by the Grand Jury. The indictment was quashed after the publishers and the editor had been put to pretty heavy and, as the result proved, entirely unjustifiable expense. Now the Board of Education, under the lead of its President, and for the avowed purpose of punishing the publishers, decrees that the books published by them, some of them of the highest excellence, which have stood the test of long use in the schools of this city and of many others, shall no longer be used here.

This seems to us, and we are confident that it will seem to all impartial observers, at once a grave offense toward the public and extremely silly as a matter of judgment. It is foolish on the part of the President and majority of the board, because they cannot establish their character, after it has been criticised, by spitefully injuring the business of those who gave currency to the criticism, especially when an attempt has been made, under peculiarly favorable conditions, and has failed, to prove that the criticism was libelous. Such action by the President and his friends only confirms any suspicion that may have existed that their official action is controlled by personal motives. They have never been accused of a more open and unjustifiable abuse of their authority than they confess themselves by this course to be guilty of.

Their conduct is also a grave offense against the public, because it is the use of official power to punish criticism of those intrusted with that power, and that plainly tends to protect malfeasance and to rob the city of one of the most valuable safeguards against it. Even if the members of the Board of Education, who thus impose a heavy fine on the firm that has incurred their ill-feeling, are as innocent as Adam before the fall, they are doing precisely what conscious wrongdoers would do and what it will be easier to do hereafter. Nothing would so delight the souls of rascals in the public service as to have it made a general rule that no man entertaining and expressing an opinion unfavorable to them can do business with the city.

CUSHION CARROMS.

The match between SCHAEFER and SLOSSON, which ended on Wednesday evening in the decisive victory of the latter, is the last contest that is likely to be played in public for some time at this game. It is curious that it should be so, for theoretically the game seems to offer an escape from the monotony of big runs, on account of which "straight billiards" are said to have been abandoned by the experts of the highest class. It may be doubted whether this is the real state of the case.

More probably the various substitutes for straight billiards have been introduced and tried in order to find a game at which other players would be more nearly on an equality with these two. But there is no such game. Since the death of IVES there is no player in this country who can be said to be the equal of either at any game that is played on a billiard table, and it is very doubtful whether there is one abroad. It is admitted that they would be first "and the rest nowhere" at straight billiards, or at any form of balk-line or champion game or other device intended to neutralize their superiority. It may very well be doubted whether their superiority to other players is not as marked in cushion carroms. It is true that the "record run" at the game, which is that of 77, made by SEXTON in 1881, was not approached in this last match. Neither was the "record average," made by SCHAEFER in 1887. For all that SLOSSON'S average in this match of four and a half, in round numbers, for 900 points, whereas SCHAEFER'S record average was for 200 points only, will be recognized by all billiard players as a very considerable achievement. And certainly no billiard player who attended the match wanted his money back. He saw an exhibition in which the sense of touch, in which literally "tact," was raised almost, as the senses of sight and hearing have been raised, to the basis of a fine art. It was, to lookers on who were capable of appreciating it, a very wonderful exhibition, and it must have seemed to such lookers on a pity that so exquisite a cultivation of a special sense should not have a more impressive field than the pushing about of three balls with a stick.

Of the game, it may be said that SLOSSON played it, while SCHAEFER, as usual, tried to "beat" it. His efforts were not as successful as they had been in practice or as they had on previous occasions been in public. But they were very interesting. The contrast between the amazing accuracy of SLOSSON in "making shots" and still more shots, and the amazing skill of SCHAEFER in his attempts to obtain after every shot an easier shot, was the main interest of the contest.

But evidently cushion carroms is not a popular game. It ought to be, on every principle on which the game has been modified to prevent the aggregation of great runs, for it fulfills all the conditions upon which the modifications have been made. It does make the players "work for their points" and it does keep down the runs. SCHAEFER'S 41 was the best that the greatest expert in the art of "beating the game" could do toward beating this game. Yet, as a matter of fact, a house less than half full was all that the best billiard players living could attract to see them play cushion carroms. The populace does in fact like the gross runs which it is falsely assumed not to like. Wherefore, why not give it what it really likes? Since the other games were invented to neutralize the superiority of these two experts, and since all of them have failed to do it, why should these two players not do what they can do best? Now that VIGNAUX has disappeared and IVES is dead and MCKENNA is dead, there is nobody in the same class with these two. If they were to revert to straight billiards, say a three nights' match of 6,000 or even 9,000 points, the chance that all records might be broken would attract apparently all persons interested in any variety of the game of billiards. Whether it would or not, it is plain that these two players are in a class by themselves, that they are easily the leaders of the hundreds of thousands of American citizens who play something that it pleases them to call billiards, and that either of them might say about the other, in their common craft and mystery, what LANDOR said about SOUTHEY in theirs, "SCHAEFER," or, as it might be, "SLOSSON":

SLOSSON and I have run in the same traces;
When we break down, what pair shall fill our places?

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE WARNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the People's Committee on the Amsterdam Avenue matter of last year, and of all the people interested therein, is invited to the operations of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which is now indicating its intention of installing the last two of the four lines of track in Amsterdam Avenue south of Manhattan Street.

They are now putting in the crossings at Manhattan Street, and these crossings are opposite to the side or outer tracks now used by the horse lines of the Third Avenue Company.

A short gentleman of German-American birth, in charge of the company's interests at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Manhattan Street, informed one of the signers hereto that the company would install its own lines down Amsterdam Avenue in its own way in spite of the people and their visit to Albany.

Now that the Third Avenue Company has taken Tammany into partnership in the persons of Naughton & Co., and been granted unlimited privileges in way of street opening and monopoly of the highways, it will be well for the people to be ready for any sudden move of a grasping, selfish corporation that never yet has given the public any reasonable return for the valuable franchises received from that same public. Watch the Third Avenue Company! Constant vigilance will be the price of safety.

Our great daily newspapers can become the real safeguard of the public that is betrayed by its officials sworn to protect its interests.

JOHN A. HAMILTON,
EDWIN S. COY,
R. L. FALCONER,
STANLEY WILSON,
WILLIAM TENNANT,
Taxpayers and others.

New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Their Excuse.

The mysterious origin of Cain's wife is the only excuse some men have for staying away from church.—Chicago News.

No Escape.

"Rather than yield one cent to the fuel trust," he hissed, "I will perish of cold!"

"But the undertakers' trust!" faltered his wife, who had been shivering silently in the corner.—Detroit Journal.

Change in Games.

The Old One—There used to be a good deal more kicking in football when I was a boy than there is now.

The Young One—Well, the "kicking" is done in baseball now.—Yonkers Statesman.

Another Sort.

"Did he shake hands with you?" asked Poirdexter of Kilduff.

"Well, not exactly."

"What do you mean by 'not exactly'?"

"Well, he shook his fist at me."—Detroit Free Press.

May Be Trioux.

An Indian—a civilized Sioux—
Fell in love with a white girl named Prioux,
But she shook her fair head
When he asked her to wead,
And informed him it never would dioux.

"I wish," moaned the civilized Sioux,
"That I never had gazed upon yioux—
It is breaking my heart,
Since from you I must peart."
Then he left the house wailing "Biouxhioux!"—Baltimore American.

WHERE IT TAKES A MAN.

E. A. Brininstool in Buffalo Express.

Any one can be a soldier when there's nothing else to do
But wear a brilliant uniform and line up for review.
Any one can grasp a musket and march proudly down the street,
When admiring crowds are present and the music's loud and sweet;
But when the trumpet sounds for war, and drum and screaming fife
Betoken grim forebodings of the coming deadly strife,
And, amid the cannon's roaring, when you see the foe in sight,
It takes a man to stand in line and face the coming fight.

When the sun is shining brightly on a cloudless Summer's day,
And the waves are idly lapping in a calm and peaceful way,
When the breezes softly ripple and the sails are held in check,
Any one can be a sailor and parade the quarterdeck;
But when the storm king mutters and the angry billows roll,
And the sails are madly flapping, striking terror to the soul,
And when the vessel tosses and the seas run mountain high,
It takes a man to guide the ship and winds and waves defy.

You can live a life of pleasure if the birds sing all the day,
And the skies are blue above you, melting all the clouds away;
If no gloomy shadows hover 'round, your sunshine to dispel,
And all doubts and fears forever from your mind you will expel.
But when sorrows overtake you and you bear a heavy load,
And obstructions rise before you as you tread the rocky road,
When dearest friends desert you in your keenest hour of pain,
It takes a man to overcome and struggle on again.

Any one can follow blindly in the surging, sweeping throng,
Pressing on without a leader, rushing aimlessly along;
It is easy to go forward if the rest are going, too;
You can do with zealous ardor what you see the others do.
But to leave the crowds behind you, and to dare to stand alone,
And to face the taunts of others, and the truth and right to own,
Standing firmly, though unaided—save by God's almighty hand,
Takes a man of righteous honor 'gainst the foe to make a stand.

NAVAL MEN NOT REWARDED

Admiral Crowninshield Complains of Officers' Treatment.

PLEDGES ARE NOT REDEEMED

Not Even a Medal for the Men Who Were on Service in West India Waters—Barracks Are Needed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—There are three features of interest above all others in the annual report of Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, just made public. First is an arraignment of Congress because of the failure to reward the officers recommended for advancement as a result of the battles in Cuba; second, the recommendations for a change in the present system of receiving ships, and third, the suggestions touching the new system of training landsmen.

Under the first head, the Admiral writes: "Another condition of affairs discouraging to proud and ambitious officers who have risked and accomplished much is the ragged and irregular result that seems an inevitable consequence of any effort to give permanent or substantial official recognition to bravery, gallantry, or devotion. Before the outbreak of the war, you [Secretary Long] addressed to the officers of the North Atlantic fleet, through the Admiral, a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"'Each man engaged in the work of the inshore squadron should have in him the stuff out of which to make a possible Cushing; and if the man wins, the recognition given him shall be as great as that given to Cushing, so far as the department can bring this about.'

"Every effort of the department to redeem this solemn pledge has been balked. Of the officers who served in the North Atlantic waters three have been confirmed in the recommendation urged by the department—two because their cases were presented at propitious moments, the other because of a misapprehension. The rest, numbering among them every gallant Captain at Santiago on July 3, and all the brave Captains of the ever-ready gunboats, numbering among them officers who risked their lives in many desperate expeditions—cable-cutting, as spies, seeking information, blocking and blockading harbors, scouting—numbering among them all those who hesitated not, and including at the head of all the able and determined officer who planned, worked out, and executed the whole campaign, and who finally consummated the one victory which was vital to the enemy—he and all the rest have absolutely nothing. The greatest among these has not as much as the medal which was given to each of the hundreds who shared in a victory won in a more propitious hour."

The number of sailors in the navy, including petty officers, at the end of the fiscal year was 14,501, and 3,500 of these were serving under continuous service certificates. Over 50 per cent. of the petty officers were native born, over 32 per cent. of the foreign born were naturalized, and 88 per cent. of the whole number were citizens of the United States, while 65 per cent. of those left had declared their intention to become citizens. Over 91 per cent. of the apprentices were native born and over 64 per cent. of the whole enlisted force were native born.

Upon the subject of receiving ships, Admiral Crowninshield points out the great expense of maintaining such ships in condition, with the result that after all they are nothing more than floating houses. They should give way, he says, to permanent barracks on shore. For the health of the men, for sanitary and hygienic reasons, for drills and discipline, for economy of administration, for the proper recreation of the men, and for reduced cost of maintenance and repair and caretaking, permanent buildings for the men should be constructed at the large naval stations. It is estimated that should the change be made the Government would save $148,500 per annum. The report shows, as the result of Admiral Crowninshield's inspection visit to Europe, that not only England, but France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Russia, and Japan have constructed such barracks. Therefore it is proposed to construct barracks at the New York Navy Yard, at League Island, (for the accommodation of the reserve crews it is proposed to hold for the care of the ships to be laid up in reserve there,) at Mare Island, and at Boston.

Upon the subject of training of landsmen, the report states that the department was led to undertake this by reason of a shortage of men to meet the demands of the navy. It is hoped that in the future the inflow of apprentices will be sufficient to meet such needs, but meantime the department has been obliged to enlist several hundred young men whom it is proposed to train for eight or ten months on board cruising ships. With this object, the Hartford has been commissioned at San Francisco, and with 350 young men will come around Cape Horn to the Atlantic. The Lancaster will make a similar cruise from New York to the West Indies, the steamer Dixie will take on 400 men from the League Island yard for the same purpose. It is calculated in this way to provide for the needs of the service for the next two or three years.

The report calls attention to the failure of the Personnel bill as amended to provide officers sufficient to do the work of the navy. It is said that there are not nearly enough officers available to train the men in gunnery. Had the course at Annapolis been reduced from six to four years, as proposed in the original bill, this fault, the Admiral says, would have been overcome. It is also submitted in conclusion that the naval pay should be equalized with that of the army, and that the State Naval Militia be federated into a National Naval Reserve.

COLONIAL BUREAU WANTED.

Plans Forming at Washington to Govern the New Dependencies—R. P. Porter Refuses Commissionership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—A part of Secretary Root's plan for the government of the American colonies, or dependencies, contemplates the building up of an insular bureau, which shall practically be a department by itself. He has offered to Robert P. Porter the headship of this bureau, but Mr. Porter has not been able to accept it for business reasons. When Mr. Root was appointed to the Cabinet, he became not only Secretary of War, but practically Secretary for the Colonies, a position never before held by an American official.

No colonial portfolio can be created at present, nor until the status of our various dependencies is settled, but it seems to be recognized that there must be a colonial department, and one will be created as soon as there is a definite enough understanding of the situation to warrant it. At present all the new dependencies properly come under the supervision of the War Department, but it will not take longer than the end of the coming Congressional session to settle the status of at least some of the islands, and if a civil government is set up in any of them, the next step will be the erection of a department to be charged with the responsibility.

Recognizing this, Secretary Root desires to consolidate in the form of a bureau in the War Department the different offices now dealing with insular affairs. This bureau, placed in charge of an able man, will reduce the island affairs to a system, and by the time the country is ready for a colonial department, the bureau will afford the material for one. Then the insular bureau will become the colonial department, and the Insular Commissioner will pass out of existence and be succeeded by the Colonial Secretary, if present plans are carried out.

Mr. Porter, who has been acting as special Commissioner for Cuba and Puerto Rico, has been attached to the Treasury Department. He has completed his work and offered his resignation. He visited Washington to-day and had conferences with the President and Secretary Root in regard to the proposition to make him head of the insular bureau.

BIDS FOR THE NEW CRUISERS.

Low Prices Surprise the Department—Only One Ship to Any One Bidder.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The bids for the six new cruisers opened at the Navy Department yesterday have been turned over to the Board of Construction, which will pass upon their merits before the bids are awarded. This will take perhaps two weeks.

The low price of some of the bids was rather a surprise to the department, in view of the advance in the price of material. It was said, however, that as the ships will not be completed for probably almost three years the bidders were relying on a reduction in the price of material.

It is said in the department that probably not more than one ship will go to any one bidder, this being the present policy.

BROOKLYN BIDS FOR CRUISERS.

Townsend & Downey's the Lowest Figure in the Competition.

Townsend & Downey, a Brooklyn shipbuilding firm, have put in the lowest bid for two protected cruisers. A certified check for $50,000 accompanied their bid, opened in Washington on Wednesday.

The prices named by the Brooklyn firm are $954,000 for one ship, to be built in twenty-one months, or $950,000 each for two ships, to be built respectively in twenty-one and twenty-seven months. There were ten bidders.

The Brooklyn firm has been in business since 1873, and its present plant is at Pier 2 Erie Basin. It also owns a tract of land on Shooters' Island, in Newark Bay, where it is building a large shipyard. It is there the cruisers will be built if the firm gets the contracts. Mr. Downey yesterday denied that the Cramps were interested in the firm's bid.

BRITISH WARSHIP LAUNCHED.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Formerly Miss Endicott of Washington, Christens the Venerable.

CHATHAM, England, Nov. 2.—The launching of the British first-class battleship Venerable here to-day was accompanied by scenes of unusual enthusiasm. The christening was performed by Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, formerly Miss Endicott of Washington, who was accompanied by her husband, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. They received a great ovation. The daughter of Sir William Henry White, Director of Naval Construction, presented Mrs. Chamberlain with a magnificent bouquet, and, taking a chisel and a mallet in her hands, Mrs. Chamberlain successfully severed the cord, releasing the warship from the ways, at the same time breaking a bottle of wine over its bow and saying:

"I name thee Venerable."

A great cheer went up from the assembled crowd as the ship glided into the Medway, and the band struck up "Life on the Ocean Wave," followed by "Rule, Britannia." The guests included the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, and other naval men. The Admiral in charge of the dockyard entertained a distinguished party at luncheon.

The Venerable is of 14,700 tons and 15,000 indicated horse power. She is 400 feet long, has 75 feet beam, and draws 26 feet 9 inches of water. She has two propellers, and her estimated speed is 18 knots. Her coal capacity is from 900 to 2,000 tons; she will carry a crew of 755 men, has two torpedo tubes, and her armament will consist of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, eighteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, and eight rapid-fire guns. Her side armor is 9 inches of Harveyized steel, over her bulkheads she has 14 to 9 inches of Harveyized steel plates, and her gun positions are protected by 14 inches to 6 inches of Harveyized steel. Her deck plating is from 2½ to 4 inches thick.

HOLDS ALLEGED MURDERER.

Costa Rica Refuses to Surrender Prisoner Without British Guarantee Not to Hang Him.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 2.—The Government of Costa Rica has definitely refused to surrender Rutherford, the man charged with the murder of the American citizen, Archer unless the British Government guarantees not to inflict capital punishment, to which the Government cannot accede, thus closing the case so far as Jamaica is concerned.

Best Harding Archer, an American, arrived in Jamaica early in 1897 for the purpose of taking up land and engaging in fruit cultivation. To all appearances he possessed considerable means, both in ready money and personal effects.

Archer secured a property known as Eden Vale, in the Parish of Portland. As a companion and partner in his venture, Archer secured the services of a Jamaican named Rutherford.

On the afternoon of Oct. 22, 1897, R. Elworthy, J. P., of Jamaica, received information from Police Corporal Packer and Rutherford that the body of Archer had been found in an unfrequented spot on an adjoining property, known as Rodney Hall. The Magistrate signed an order for the holding of an inquest. As found, the body exhibited two pistol shot wounds, both of an instantaneously fatal nature, one through the brain and the other through the heart. There was no weapon found, and the flannel undershirt, shirt, and coat were buttoned up and found to be unperforated by the bullet that entered the heart.

The Coroner's jury in its verdict suggested that the police institute an investigation, but the police insisted that Archer had committed suicide.

Early in the present year there was a shuffling of the police, and one result was the transfer to Portland of one of the shrewdest and most active Inspectors on the force, Inspector McLeod. In the interim, Mr. Elworthy had been quietly carrying on a private investigation on his own responsibility, and placed the results in the hands of McLeod, and, after considering them, that officer united with Mr. Elworthy in urging the Government to order a reopening of the inquiry.

This was done. What new evidence has been brought forward has not, of course, transpired, but Rutherford, who immediately after the holding of the inquest disappeared from the island, was located in Costa Rica, where he was arrested on an extradition warrant from the Jamaican Government.

GERMANY OUT OF SAMOA?

The Vossische Zeitung Says People Must Realize that It Is Impossible to Keep Samoa.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Vossische Zeitung says:

"We learn from a well-informed source that the Samoan negotiations for a definitive settlement are drawing to a close. Germany has made strenuous efforts to secure the main island, but the hopes of success are very slight.

"Germans must learn to reconcile themselves to the idea that it is impossible to keep Samoa. If Great Britain cedes the Gilbert and Solomon Islands in compensation, the whole Micronesian group, except Guam, will be German, and the New Guinea protectorate, by the addition of this group, would become a valuable possession, which could not be exchanged for Samoa."

ENGINEER WHITE DROWNED.

The American Victim at Machucha Falls Was Not Mr. Clark.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 2.—The telegram from Castillo published here by El Comercio yesterday saying Engineer Clark and a party belonging to the United States Canal Commission had been drowned at the Machucha Falls during the recent flood, turns out to be incorrect. The paper today publishes a dispatch from Castillo saying that it was Engineer White, and not Engineer Clark, and two of the party belonging to the United States Canal Commission who were drowned at the place mentioned, which is on the River San Juan.

Venezuela Rebels Defeat Rebels.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 2.—Gen. Castro, leader of the revolution in Venezuela, has formally blockaded Porto Cabello, the only port not occupied by Castro's forces, with two cruisers. Commerce with that port has been stopped. Castro has won two victories over Hernandez and the former's Government is becoming well established.

French Deputy Hurt in a Collision.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—In a collision between trains at the town of Thouars, twenty-two miles from Parthenay, early this morning, two persons were killed and ten others were injured. Among the latter was H. Cuneo Dornando, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, both of whose legs were cut off.

Italian Parliament Officers Named.

ROME, Nov. 2.—The Gazette to-day publishes a royal decree reappointing Signor Sarano President of the Senate and appointing four Vice Presidents of that body for the approaching session of Parliament.

ARCHITECTS FOR GILBERT

Local and Philadelphia Chapters Vote on Custom House Plans.

MR. GAGE TO DECIDE TO-DAY

Members of the Profession Opposed to Interference with the Award of the Judges.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Assistant Secretary Taylor recently sent telegrams to a number of leading architects of the country, asking for an expression of their views on the pending question of the selection of an architect for the New York Custom House building.

To-day he received copies of resolutions adopted by the New York and Philadelphia chapters of the American Institute of Architects, asking the department to approve the report of the commission, which recommended the selection if Cass Gilbert of New York.

A final decision in the matter will be reached by Secretary Gage to-morrow.

It can now be stated that the architects of New York are, as a body, most strongly opposed to any interference with the judges' award on the plans submitted for the new Custom House at Bowling Green. After a meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects on Wednesday evening, those present, as stated yesterday, one and all refused to say what the action, if any, of the meeting had been. Last evening Charles I. Berg, the Corresponding Secretary of the chapter, told a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES the nature of the action taken. It appears that all those present at the meeting pledged themselves not to divulge what had taken place for twenty-four hours.

The members of the chapter passed a resolution to the effect that "it is to the best interests of the architectural profession that the award of the judges of the designs for the Custom House in New York be confirmed."

This resolution was telegraphed immediately after the meeting to Secretary of the Treasury Gage, and a copy of it, to confirm the telegram, was also mailed to the Secretary by Mr. Berg yesterday. Mr. Berg said last evening that the decision of the chapter was "practically unanimous." There were one or two members who did not vote, but there was no real opposition to the passage of the resolution.

It was reported yesterday that both Messrs. Carrere and Hastings, who were at first appointed by the jury jointly with Cass Gilbert, had given it as their opinion at the meeting that the award ought to stand. Mr. Berg would not say whether this was so, neither would he state who were the members of the chapter who did not vote. Messrs. Trowbridge and Baker were, however, at the meeting, and as they signed the petition against the award which was sent to President McKinley, it is probable that they were the members who did not support a resolution diametrically opposed to the views they had just before expressed.

Mr. Berg declared that, in his opinion, and in the opinions of most New York architects, the members of the profession who signed the memorial to the President had done a very foolish thing. "It is a gross insult to Secretary Gage," said Mr. Berg. "The Secretary is supreme in this matter, and after all that he has done for the architectural profession, it seems absurd to try to have his authority overruled. If it had not been for Mr. Gage, there would now be no such thing as competitions for Federal buildings, but the old system of the appointment of architects by the Supervising Architect would be in force.

"Of course the signers of the protest had some cause for their action. I think the most important reason for the agitation is the hesitation that was shown by the Judges before they made their award. Whenever anything of that kind is known, it naturally creates the impression that the Judges are hardly equal to their task. But this is not sufficient reason for trying to secure the overthrow of their decision, which would injure the profession a great deal more than it could possibly benefit it."

Senators Platt and Depew, who went to Washington on Wednesday in order to try to secure the appointment of another jury, and the setting aside of the award to Mr. Gilbert, returned to this city late Wednesday night. Neither would say anything for publication about the matter, but it was reported that Senator Platt believed that his mission had been successful. The architects believe, however, that Secretary Gage will be guided by their opinion, and that President McKinley will not care to interfere.

Cass Gilbert also left this city on Wednesday for Washington, and had not returned up to a late hour yesterday. Samuel Gilbert, his brother, when seen by a reporter, admitted that Mr. Gilbert was in Washington for the purpose of defeating the opposition to his selection, if possible, and that he intended to see Secretary Gage about the matter. Asked what action it was probable that his brother would take were the Secretary of the Treasury to decide not to approve the award of the Judges, Mr. Gilbert said that he expected that his brother would at once consult a lawyer as to his legal rights in the matter.

"I cannot understand what all this agitation is about," remarked Mr. Gilbert. "Are the architects who signed the petition to the President accusing my brother or the jury? If the latter, then it is an indirect accusation against Mr. Gage. As for my brother's ability as an architect, I should not have thought that could be any question. He was for several years connected with McKim, Mead & White, who are a pretty good firm, I believe. He also studied in Paris, and he is the architect of, among other important buildings, the new Minnesota Capitol, the Fraser Building in Boston, and the Broadway Chambers in this city. I have never heard any criticism of any of those buildings."

A member of the firm of McKim, Mead & White was afterward seen. He said that Mr. Gilbert's reputation among architects was that of a thoroughly capable man. The Minnesota Capitol, which was in course of erection, was regarded as a splendid piece of architectural design and would be one of the finest public buildings of its kind in the United States.

Messrs. Clinton and Russell, whose names appeared as among the signers of the protest to President McKinley, said yesterday that they had not signed it. They, however, declined to say whether or not they were opposed to the selection of Mr. Gilbert.

A CASE FROM PUERTO RICO.

H. R. Shannon of Chicago Wants Matter Decided by Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—An effort was made to-day by Attorney H. R. Shannon of Chicago to secure the attention of the United States Supreme Court in the first case to be brought to this court from the new island possessions of the United States. The case is that of A. C. Farrar-Hickey, who was tried before the provisional court of Puerto Rico in August last, and found guilty on a criminal charge. This court was established by the military authorities of Puerto Rico on a proclamation issued by the President, and consists of one civilian and two army officers.

Mr. Shannon asks for a writ of certiorari to bring the case to the Supreme Court, and in doing so he pleads the unconstitutionality of the court. Without deciding whether leave would be granted to file the petition for the writ the court asked Mr. Shannon to make the formal presentation of the matter next Monday, the first regular motion day. If the case is taken by the court a number of interesting points will arise in connection with it, not the least of which is the right of the President to constitute a court by Executive proclamation.

SURGEONS ORDERED ABROAD.

They Will Assist in Enforcing Quarantine Orders in Spain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The President has directed the detail of Passed Assistant Surgeon James A. Nydegger and Assistant Surgeon John F Anderson of the Marine Hospital Service to serve in the offices of the United States Consul at Cadiz and the United States Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, respectively.

The officers will assist the Consuls who are now enforcing the quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department to be observed at foreign ports by vessels bound for the United States, and will sign the bills of health with the Consuls. From these two ports, these officers will have surveillance over emigration from Spain and Portugal. Practically all the emigration from Portugal, where plague prevails in Oporto, comes through Spanish ports.

KANSAS GREETS FUNSTON

General and His Regiment Welcomed by Home Friends.

VALUABLE SWORD PRESENTED

Returning Leader Says Luzon Will Be as Quiet as Massachusetts in a Year—Will Fight War Out.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 2.—Returning warriors never received a warmer welcome home than that accorded to-day to the soldiers of Kansas's famous fighting Twentieth on its arrival from San Francisco. Gen. Frederick Funston came in for the lion's share of attention shown to the officers, and the "Little Hero of Manila" was literally taken off his feet by his admirers in their eagerness to display their regard for him. At every station cheering crowds met the soldiers and greeted them in unstinted fashion. The schools and the colleges along the line were closed, business was practically suspended, and the people flocked to the trains by thousands.

Snow in the mountains had delayed the trains, and it was after noon before the first reached Topeka. The three other sections followed closely, the last squad of soldiers being landed shortly before 4 o'clock.

So many thousands of people were on the platform and the railroad tracks that the train fairly had to crawl into the station. Whistles screeched, cannon boomed, dozens of bands played, and the cheers were almost deafening. From every car window leaned soldiers, waving hats and yelling. They leaped from the car steps before the train stopped and fell into the arms of friends, who grasped and hugged them and passed them on to eager relatives and sweethearts. Fathers and mothers pushed through the crowd in a frantic endeavor to find "their boy." Many affecting scenes were enacted.

Gen. and Mrs. Funston were in the rear Pullman of the first section. When the train came to a stop there was a rush to get them, and it took half a dozen strong men to keep the people off the car platforms. A woman spied Mrs. Funston at a window and pushed her baby up to be kissed by the General's wife. Mrs. Funston complied promptly, and immediately dozens of mothers reached forward with their babies to be kissed. Funston was hardly off the car before he was half dragged, half carried upstairs into the dining room.

Solid blocks of people filled every street leading to the station, and the city was taxed to its utmost to care for its guests. It seemed as if the whole State of Kansas had come to town. Tons of bunting had been used in decorating the buildings and electrical and other decorations were used lavishly.

It was after 4 o'clock when the parade to the city began. A guard of honor for the Twentieth Regiment was composed of the civil war veterans, members of the National Guard, and many civic organizations. There were thirty-two bands in the parade, performers numbering nearly 1,000 musicians. The entire parade line of over two miles was a mass of cheering humanity.

Gen. Funston, with his wife, rode in the carriage of honor, while Col. Metcalf and Lieut. Col. Little, on horses, took their appointed stations at the head of the regiment. All received ovations at every point along the line. At the State House Chief Justice Doster, in a brief speech, introduced Gen. J. K. Hudson, who, on behalf of the people of Kansas, presented a one-thousand-dollar sword to Gen. Funston.

In a short speech of acceptance, Gen. Funston said he predicted that in one year's time the Island of Luzon will be as quiet as Massachusetts.

"I return to Manila," said he, "and, unless I get sick or disabled, I will not return until the war is over."

Col. Metcalf followed Gen. Funston in a brief speech.

In the evening an elaborate banquet was served.

AGUINALDO TO HIS MEN.

Asks Them to Show Congress They Are Worthy of Independence—Otis Turns Back Former Rebels.

MANILA, Nov. 2.—Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation announcing that the American Congress meets in December to decide whether "the imperialist policy" and "this bloody work" are to be continued. He exhorts his soldiers to conduct themselves so that Congress will consider them worthy of independence, and requests the priests to abstain from politics, and to redeem the Church from the bad name the misdeeds of the friars have given it.

A crisis in the Filipino Cabinet is predicted as the result of the resignations of Paterno and Buencamino, two Filipino leaders, who have lost the confidence of the rabid revolutionists.

Some Filipinos who attempted to come to Manila with the Spanish Commission received a message from Major Gen. Otis, saying the women and children would be given American protection, but that the men who had cast their lot with the insurrection must remain with it. The party included the brother of Gen. Luna, who was assassinated by the guard before Aguinaldo's house, with his family, and the Filipino Secretary of the Treasury's family. The families returned to Tarlac.

AMERICANS RUSH A TRENCH.

Reconnoitering Party Drives Filipinos From Their Position.

MANILA, Nov. 2.—Lieut. Slavens of Gen. MacArthur's staff, reconnoitering with eighteen men in front of Angeles, discovered a Filipino outpost in a trench. The Filipinos numbered about forty men.

As the Filipinos had sighted the Americans, Lieut. Slavens's only course was to charge, and his party rushed the trench, shooting and yelling. They killed three of the insurgents and wounded several, who, however, succeeded in escaping. Not one of the Americans was hit.

The Lieutenant secured valuable information about the enemy's position.

FACE TO FACE AT JARO.

American Troops and Filipinos Are but 800 Yards Apart.

MANILA, Nov. 2.—The feeling of disquiet aroused at Iloilo by the arrest of Santiago, the wealthy Filipino who is charged with forming a revolutionary junta, has subsided. The natives in their quarter of the town were sullen and restless, and were heard chanting the death song at nights, with the refrain, "The Americans Sleep." A Provost Marshal's force surrounded the quarter and drove the suspicious-looking natives outside the lines.

The Americans occupy Iloilo and the adjoining towns of Jaro and Molo with 4,000 men, consisting of the Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth Regiments, two battalions of the Nineteenth Regiment, a detachment of the Sixth Regiment, and a battery of the Sixth Artillery. The insurgent force is now supposed to be between 3,500 and 5,000 armed men and many more unarmed. Their lines are about 800 yards from Jaro, which is occupied by the Twenty-sixth Regiment.

The insurgents are supposed to have five smooth-bore cannon. For a long time past they have been building trenches between Jaro and their stronghold, Santa Barbara, eight miles north.

RACING TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Four Warships Are Now on the Atlantic and Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The New Orleans arrived at Porto Delgado yesterday on her way to Manila, via Suez. There are now four United States warships racing toward Manila across the Atlantic and the Pacific, namely, the Brooklyn, which sailed yesterday from Gibraltar for Port Said; the Marietta, which is somewhere between Porto Delgado and Gibraltar; the New Orleans, to-day reported as starting from the Azores for Gibraltar, and the Newark, which arrived Oct. 25 at Honolulu.

The Ranger was put in commission at Mare Island yesterday. The intention to send her to Manila, originally formed when orders were given the Brooklyn, has been abandoned, and she will be held ready to meet any demands for a warship arising from South American rebellions.

Appointments in Volunteer Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The President has appointed George T. Langhorne and James A. Shipton Majors, and Harry L. Bishop Captain in the volunteer establishment. They will be at once assigned to duty with regiments in the Philippines.

Olympia to Go Out of Commission.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—It was definitely made known at the navy yard to-day that the cruiser Olympia is to go out of commission on Tuesday next, or Wednesday at the latest.

ITALIAN BARK CAPTURED.

British Officers Hold the Captain for Sinking a Trawler.

FOLKESTONE, England, Nov. 2.—The Italian bark Bersagliere, Capt. Costa, bound from Hamburg for Pensacola, was captured off here to-day after an exciting chase by a tug on board of which were customs officers and a Magistrate.

The Captain of the Bersagliere was charged with having sunk a Lowestoft trawler in a collision, and with having left the crew of the latter vessel to their fate.

EDWARD D. SHULTZ A SUICIDE.

New York Theatrical Manager Kills Himself at Pittsburg—Hinted that He Forged Jefferson's Name.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—Edward D. Shultz of New York, well known as a theatrical manager, committed suicide at the Victoria Hotel, this city, some time this morning, but the body was not discovered until late in the day. A bullet wound from a revolver caused his death. Shultz came here Tuesday. He was ill and unable to leave his room. William Winter Jefferson, with whom Shultz had been in business, and who happened to be in the city with his father, Joseph Jefferson, was notified of Shultz's death, and took charge of the remains. Only 97 cents in money was found among the dead man's possessions, together with some jewelry.

Shultz was last seen alive about 8 o'clock this morning by a chambermaid, who saw him in the hallway. He told her he had been terribly sick during the night. A guest asked during the afternoon what was the meaning of a pistol shot which he had heard before noon. An investigation revealed the suicide. Two letters, one to Frank and another to Will, no other names being given, were found in which he requested assistance; also one to a Mr. Hagan for the same purpose. Theatrical men say Shultz was addicted to morphine. He had been in the theatrical business since 1883. Deceased was about forty-three years old. Last Summer his wife sued him for divorce, naming Patsy Harris, an actress, as corespondent.

Developments late to-night tend to prove that Shultz was a forger to the extent of $3,365, he having used the names of Joseph Jefferson and his sons without consent. C. B. Jefferson, who manages the finances of his father, when seen to-night, would not talk further than merely to corroborate the above statement, and that his father's name was used for the bulk of the amount.

Edward Shultz was responsible for the construction of "Ye Old London Streete" building, Broadway, now used by the Broadway Athletic Club. He lost considerable money in the venture, and in 1891 joined the business forces of Klaw & Erlanger. He was manager for "Soudan," and later "The Whirl of the Town," which was on tour under Klaw & Erlanger. He managed John Philip Sousa's opera "The Bride Elect." Last Summer he was seriously ill, on account of domestic and financial troubles. His wife was Annie Lockhart, an actress, who resides at 19 West One Hundred and Second Street. About ten days ago he severed his connection with the "Wang" company on the road and went to Pittsburg.

His wife was seen last night. She said that the suit for divorce she brought against him is still pending. She had not heard from him for some time, and was very much shocked when she received a telegram yesterday afternoon announcing his suicide.

TICKET SPECULATORS' LICENSE

Theatre Ticket Men's Association Wants a Bill Passed to Freeze Out Intruders from Other States.

When the State Legislature convenes, on Jan. 1, one of the first bills to be introduced by a representative from this city will be on behalf of the Ticket Speculators' Association. It will require the licensing of all theatrical speculators, increase the license fee, which at present is $50, and $25 for renewal, to $200, and renewal $100, and confine the issuance of these licenses to actual residents of the State or city.

The association has headquarters in this city, with the following officers: James Feeney, President; James Kenney, Vice President; William Stack, Treasurer, and David McKenna, Secretary. President Feeney, who has been identified with ticket speculating in this city for many years, said yesterday that the purpose of the bill is to make the license to speculate so costly as to freeze out the objectionable individuals now in the business, of which reputable managers frequently complain.

Mr. Feeney also said that this move on the part of his association was largely prompted by the intrusion of speculators from Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, who came into this city, secured licenses the day before the opening sale for the Irving engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre, and conducted their business in front of the latter theatre in a manner that is not in accordance with the principles of his association.

"The resident speculators have endeavored to conduct themselves in a gentlemanly manner and strictly in a legitimate way, and it is only for the acts of these outsiders that disgrace is brought upon the members of the association."

"HUNTING FOR HAWKINS."

Steely's Farce Has a Trial Performance in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—A unique performance took place to-night in the Columbia Theatre. After the curtain fell on the last act of "His Excellency the Governor" it was rung up again on a dress rehearsal of an entirely new farce by Guy F. Steely, entitled "Hunting for Hawkins," the novelty of the performance being the fact that it was given as a trial production. In the audience were a number of theatrical magnates and well-known newspaper men.

The farce is under the management of Harry G. Sommers and W. D. Russell, and the principal actors in the cast are Edward Girard of "Natural Gas" fame and Edward Garvey. The farce made a favorable impression. The scene is laid in Boston, and the play is a satire on that part of society which boasts of its eminent ancestry.

Hal Sleeper Taylor a Bankrupt.

Hal Sleeper Taylor, residing at 256 West Thirty-sixth Street, a theatrical manager, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, individually and as a partner, in three theatrical companies which produced "A Trip to Chinatown," "Old Chum," and "A Mile a Minute." His total liabilities are $19,648, and the only assets are clothing and three copyrights of the plays 'The Royal Mail," "A Mile a Minute," and "A Miser's Will," of nominal value. There are 120 creditors, of whom 66 are actors and actresses, to whom he owes $5,732 for salaries. The balance of the debts is for printing, royalties, advertising, rent, borrowed money, scenery, and costumes. He owes Minnie Palmer $1,500, for salary in 1894; the Strowbridge Lithographing Company, Cincinnati, $1,900; the Calhoun Printing Company, $729; A. M. Palmer, $1,000, borrowed money; E. P. Croney, $1,000, for royalties, and Arthur Wallach, $750, for royalties.

Gross Again Sues Richard Mansfield.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2—Richard Mansfield, now playing at the Grand Opera House in this city, was served notice of a second suit against him by S. E. Gross, who claims the play "Cyrano de Bergerac" is an infringement on the copyright of a play previously written by him. There is one suit now pending for infringement of the copyright, the suit begun to-night, in which damages of $50,000 are demanded, being for the royalties due under the alleged infringement.

Nat Goodwin Ill at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Nat Goodwin's first engagement since his return from Europe began with "The Cowboy and the Lady" at the Grand Opera House on Monday. It was with difficulty that he went on the stage the first night on account of illness. He has become worse, and to-night he was unable to appear, and the house was closed.

Cold Wave and Snow in Indiana.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 2.—Five inches of snow fell here to-day. To-night a cold wave set in, and the temperature dropped 30 degrees.

SENOR MARISCAL HONORED.

Vice President of Mexico the Guest of the Chamber of Commerce—Senor Limantour's Letter.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday tendered a reception to Señor Ignacio M. Mariscal, Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and other prominent Mexicans now in the city. Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee, introduced the visitors, and said in part:

"Mr. President: The pleasing duty has been assigned to me of presenting to you and to this association our distinguished guest, Señor Ignacio M. Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Secretary of State of our sister Republic of Mexico. Señor Mariscal is a gentleman to whom fame came early. More than twenty-five years age he was Minister at Washington, where he made many friends: he did much to cement the cordial and friendly relations which have so long existed between our Government and that of Mexico, and his name at home is a household word.

"Mr. President, in behalf of this ancient and honorable body, I want to ask our distinguished friends, upon their return to their native country, to convey to President Gen. Diaz the expression of our profound admiration for his character, both as soldier and statesman."

President Morris K. Jesup said:

"Señor Mariscal, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the City and State of New York, as its President, I bid you a hearty welcome."

Señor Mariscal's reply was in part as follows:

"During my present short visit to your country it has been my pleasure to receive several demonstrations from all classes of people in favor of Mexico. It would require a better speaker than a foreigner to make a fitting reply to the many kind words that have been spoken. But the expressions coming from this body give them great importance because you are the representatives of commerce.

"Mexico is rapidly developing, and we, therefore, look upon commerce with special interest, and appreciate the need of growing commercial intercourse between our two countries.

"I regret to say that Mr. Limantour, our Minister of Finance, who was to have accompanied me here, is detained at the hotel by sickness. But he has written a letter which I should like to have read, because in it he gives his views, and in which I concur."

Señor Mariscal was then escorted to a seat beside the President, and the Chamber called for the reading of the letter. Then it developed that it had not been delivered. It did not arrive until after the chamber adjourned. It said in part:

New York has been for many years past one of the most active centres of Mexican commerce; here we send the largest part of our mineral and agricultural produce, and from here we receive several millions of dollars yearly in machinery and merchandise; and in your city there was also taken up in a few hours about thirty million dollars of the recent conversion of the Mexican debt; and I do not doubt that there would have been a larger sum subscribed for had not the greatest part of the Mexican securities been already reserved in the European markets.

Mexico is a land profusely gifted with natural riches, we are a people laborious and hospitable, and above all, courageous and willing. We possess the elements most conducive to attend the highest degree of culture and well-being through order, work, and our devoted love of our country.

Luncheon was served at the reception, and members of the Chamber took occasion to personally greet Vice President Mariscal and his friends.

No Action on Puerto Rico Tariff.

The Chamber of Commerce at a meeting yesterday decided that any action by that body on the Puerto Rican tariff would be inexpedient at this time. This action was taken on the report of Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.

RECORDER AIDS M'CULLAGH.

Overrules District Attorney and Instructs Grand Jury to Consider Alleged Registration Frauds.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh was in consultation with District Attorney Gardiner yesterday relative to the District Attorney presenting to the Grand Jury now sitting the cases of forty-seven men who are registered from the Municipal Lodging House at 398 Bowery. Mr. McCullagh was extremely anxious that these cases be acted upon at once, and referred to the Grand Jury. District Attorney Gardiner refused to accede to the request of the Superintendent, stating that it was a rule that all cases should first be brought before a committing Magistrate.

Superintendent McCullagh, when informed of the District Attorney's position in the matter, consulted with Recorder Goff, who sent for the District Attorney. Col. Gardiner told the Recorder that he was willing and anxious to give the Superintendent all the aid in his power, and would act in the case as the Recorder directed. Recorder Goff advised that the cases be taken before the Grand Jury without regard to the form of having them first go before a Magistrate.

Recorder Goff then sent for the Grand Jury, and addressed them at length on the subject. He said in part:

"Some circumstances have arisen which require that I address you upon a matter that will come before you. There is a general rule, and in many respects it is a proper one, which refuses to complainants the right to go before the Grand Jury in the first instance. In cases where the defendant has left the jurisdiction of the court, or in cases of public welfare, this rule is not in force. I have had a consultation with the District Attorney, and with the Superintendent of Elections, the latter stating that he has evidence of violation of the election laws which he should lay before the Grand Jury rather than take before a Magistrate. The District Attorney has assured me that but for the existence of the rule I have spoken of, he would with pleasure allow the Superintendent of Elections to consult with the Grand Jury.

The Recorder then spoke of the sanctity of the ballot, and asked that the Grand Jury meet at an earlier hour than usual this morning to consider the election cases.

SEXTON MAIN IS FORCED OUT.

Result of the Controversy in the West Presbyterian Church.

One of the results of the controversy which the congregation of the West Presbyterian Church, on West Forty-second Street, was engaged in last April is the enforced resignation, made public yesterday, of the sexton of the church, John Main, after a period of service covering thirty-five years. The Rev. Anthony Evans is the pastor of the church.

The action requesting Mr. Main's resignation was taken last week at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Main's resignation promptly followed.

Only a few people connected with the church were inclined to discuss the matter yesterday. The reason generally given was that the church was trying to reduce expenses.

It was learned, however, that Mr. Main has never been in favor with the new Board of Trustees.

At the time of their election Mr. Main, it is said, openly sided with the old board, and after its defeat and the withdrawal of many of the influential members he found himself with scarcely any friends in the church.

Seth Thomas, one of the old Trustees, said that during the entire thirty-five years that he had been a member of the church he had never known a single serious complaint to be made against Mr. Main.

Mr. Main has sent out circulars to the members of the congregation making the simple announcement that "after thirty-five years' service, my official connection with the West Presbyterian Church is severed."

Russell Sage and a number of other members of the congregation are said to uphold Mr. Main, but Mr. Sage would give no opinion on the matter yesterday.

Commodore Gerry's Valuable Baggage

Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division of the Custom House, said yesterday that the valuation placed on the property in Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's trunks by customs appraisers, are between $12,000 and $13,000. The trunks were entered in due form at the Custom House last Saturday, and Commodore Gerry deposited a check to cover any duty that might be assessed on his property. The amount of duty will not be determined until the entry is liquidated. Col. Phelps said he had no knowledge that Commodore Gerry would go to law to test the action of the Treasury officials.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The bright weather and stimulating cool airs of yesterday were a great relief from the rain and gloomy skies of Tuesday and Wednesday, and made a marked change in the social aspect of the fashionable uptown districts. There was a return to town of many people from Tuxedo, who went there last Friday for a few days' stay, and these were reinforced by members of the hunting sets of Long Island and Westchester who came to town to attend the sale of Horse Show boxes and seats in the afternoon and to see the new plays at the theatres. The Astoria palm garden, Delmonico's, and Sherry's were filled with gay parties at the dinner hour last night.

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Nov. 1 is fast becoming to a large number of people in America what Aug. 1 is to English society. Not only does it open the season for wild fowl in Maryland, but the terrapin, that "luscious bird," as it has been called, also comes into season on that date. It is not therefore to be wondered at that the faces of the Baltimoreans who reside within a stone's throw of the chief haunts of the canvasback and the terrapin, were yesterday wreathed in smiles, and that an equally pleasant expression played upon the faces of restaurant and hotel keepers all over the country, as they revised their bills of fare and cheerfully inscribed upon them canvasback, redhead, and mallard duck and terrapin, price—so much. The gale which continued to blow on the Chesapeake all day yesterday interfered decidedly with the shooting, but, notwithstanding this, very good bags were made and much better ones than on the opening day. The harbor of Havre de Grace, which on Wednesday evening presented an animated scene, with scores of small schooners and sloops swinging at their anchors, was deserted early yesterday morning, and the scene of action shifted to the mouth of the river. Some of these craft, all of which had sportsmen on board, anchored in prohibited spots, and there were some arrests by the ducking police, as usual. The sportsmen, however, gladly paid their fines and retained their berths, which promised a higher score than their rivals in other craft.

One of the most interesting sights connected with the opening of the ducking season at Havre de Grace is the distributing house from which thousands of ducks are shipped to all parts of the country. The big day is of course the day immediately following the opening of the season. In 1898, on Nov. 2, there were shipped over 1,000 pairs of ducks. The number shipped yesterday was probably smaller, owing to the rough weather of the opening day.

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The parade of automobiles, which is to take place in this city to-morrow afternoon, is attracting a large amount of advance attention. There is so much interest now taken in the development of the automobile that this first parade of the recently organized club promises to be attended and witnessed by a large and representative throng. Mayor Quincy of Boston, Mr. Thomas Clarke of England, one of the founders of the English Automobile Club; Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, Mayor Van Wyck, and other well-known men will be among the guests of the club on the parade. The run will be only to Claremont and return, starting from the Astoria Hotel, but the club is projecting an all-day run in the near future to Philadelphia, with a stop for luncheon at Princeton.

Some very novel machines will be seen in the parade, which will include all forms and kinds of automobile pleasure carriages, from the large mail phaeton to the small volturette, or "Tuff-tuff," as the Parisians appropriately nickname it. The parade will be headed by Gen. Avery D. Andrews, President of the club, and among the members who will participate are Messrs. David H. Morris, Juan Ceballos, O. T. Crosby, Albert R. Shattuck, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, A. L. Barbour, Edward H. Lyon, Joseph E. Widener, J. Herbert Carpenter, Col. George Moore Smith, and Drs. John D. Zabriskie, E. C. Chamberlin, and F. C. Hollister.

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The Philadelphia set of young married belles which made so much stir at Newport last Summer will be in evidence, from all reports, at the coming Horse Show in this city, and the New York society public which was not at Newport last Summer, as well as the general public, who read of the good looks and the gowns of Mrs. William E. Carter and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Jr., the leaders of the little band, will soon have an opportunity to inspect them at close range. Mrs. Carter, who was Miss Lucille Polk of Baltimore, is an extremely pretty blonde, and will be much admired. Mrs. Widener, who is petite, has an extremely dainty figure, is a brunette, and is very vivacious in manner. She is in this way a strong contrast to Mrs. Carter, who is placid in temperament.

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The annual sale of Horse Show seats and boxes at the Madison Square Garden Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon was not what might be called a social function, as there were comparatively few fashionables present. Within the last few years it has become the custom for the fashionables who desire to obtain seats or boxes at this sale to intrust the securing of them to agents. This of necessity has changed the character of the affair. There were present yesterday, among other well-known men and women, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellows, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Richard Hunt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Willie Jay, John G. Heckscher, William H. Coster, Albert Bostwick, and Louis Haight. As is customary at these affairs, ices and lemonade were passed around, but were very scantily partaken of. The receipts of the sale compared well with those of previous years. The bidding was fairly good, and it was evident that there will be a large representation in the boxes and more prominent seats from the Western and Southern cities. P. C. Knox paid $400 for a first-row arena box, as did David Lapsley, while J. Ulman Stevens paid $410 for one. Among the others who paid high prices were G. J. Bascom, $390; Sydney J. Smith, $390; Isidor Wormser, Jr., $300; M. D. Collier, $200; Thomas W. Lawson, $300; Richard F. Carman, $250; Elbridge T. Gerry, $375; George Crocker, $310; W. L. Elkins, $375; Mrs. Oelrichs, $310; H. L. Hoyt, $260; James T. Hyde, $300; E. Francis Hyde, $220.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports, brought among other passengers F. Marion Crawford from Sorrento, Mr. and Mrs. Louis D. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Miss Cornelia S. Davies, Mrs. Charles B. Herrick, Mrs. Fred C. Jones and the Misses Jones, the Misses Slade, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Ward and Miss Ward.

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Mr. James Lawrence Breese and several friends will leave this week for their annual shooting trip in North Carolina. Sir Bache Cunard has joined Lady Cunard in this city.

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The sale of Garnstone Castle, in Herefordshire, the seat of the Peploe family, will be of interest here. Fitzgerald Peploe, a member of the family, was well known in society here and in Newport at one time. He was a sculptor, and was a member of that set in which Miss Louise Ward McAllister and Mrs. Gen. Burnett are leaders. Mr. Peploe disappeared from his usual haunts here about a year ago, and is said to have gone to the Klondike. He was engaged at one time to Miss Annie Duryea. Garnstone is a fine castellated mansion, built of stone. It has a fine picture gallery and some wonderful oak work. It formerly belonged to John Birch, the son of Col. Birch, one of Cromwell's most successful officers. It passed, by collateral inheritance, to the Peploe family.

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The last house party at Blenheim was most successful. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough entertained a very large and distinguished company. There were, however, no Americans among the guests. Very good sport was had, nearly two thousand six hundred rabbits being killed in one day and seventy-five braces of partridges on another. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are in London, and go this week to their hunting lodge, near Melton Mowbray.

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A Philadelphia correspondent is authority for the statement that Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will open the season in New York in Horse Show week by several large dinners. Their house will be ready by that time. The rest of the Drexels are in Philadelphia or the suburbs. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer are to give a large dinner dance next week in honor of Miss Frances Brock, one of the débutantes of the Philadelphia season.

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Among the officers on Sir Redvers Buller's staff is Major Julian Byng, who is a half brother to the late Earl of Strafford. The only brother not in the army is the Canon, who succeeded to the title, but who as yet has not taken possession of the family estates. It is very doubtful if Lady Strafford will come to this country this Winter. She has her house in London, and may remain there until her period of mourning is over. She is said to be in excellent health and looking very handsome in her widow's weeds.

F. C. LAWRENCE, JR., MARRIED.

Bride Was Miss Susan Willing, a Sister of Mrs. J. J. Astor—Ceremony Performed at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 2.—The wedding of Miss Susan Willing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing, to Francis C. Lawrence, Jr., of New York, was celebrated in Trinity Church this afternoon in the presence of relatives and immediate friends. Prior to the ceremony the St. Cecilia Quartet sang several selections. At 11 o'clock Mrs. Willing, mother of the bride, entered the church, escorted by her son-in-law, Col. John Jacob Astor. Winfield Scott Hoyt and Center Hitchcock followed with Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her brother, Barton Willing. The St. Cecilia Quartet sang the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," and the bride entered the church resting on the arm of her father, who escorted her to the chancel, where the bride was met by the bridegroom and his best man, Winthrop Rutherfurd. The services were performed by Bishop McVickar, assisted by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone.

The ceremony concluded, the couple left the church while the organ pealed forth Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The bride was gowned in a rich white crêpe de chine of princess style, embroidered with gold cord, and sable collar, and wearing a black hat and white tulle streamer, which was held with a large cluster of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Willing wore gray bengaline. Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore white ladies' cloth, trimmed with pink, and carried a muff.

Among those present, besides Mr. Charles Lanier Lawrence, son of the bridegroom, were Mrs. A. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mrs. Paul A. Dahlgren, Miss Dahlgren, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Miss Gwendolin Burden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Warren, Mrs. John Austin Stevens, the Misses Stevens, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hautville, Col. John Hare Powel, Miss Powel, Mrs. J. G. Johnston, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, the Misses Stone, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Swan, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Mr. David H. King, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Dunn, Miss Anna Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Dr. William Barton Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Miss Alice Blight, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss King, Mr. Atherton Blight, and several others.

The scene at the church was one of rare beauty; the decorations consisted of palms and flowers in a color scheme of pure white and green. The chancel rail was fringed with white roses and maidenhair fern. The altar was banked with white orchids with a background of green foliage, and at the back of the chancel was a broad band of mammoth white chrysanthemums, the whole being flanked on either side by groups of tall palms extending the full length of the edifice and reaching to the ceiling. The pulpit in the centre aisle was built up in pyramidal form with plants and garlands of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. The ushers wore boutonnières of gardenias. The bride carried a bouquet of gardenias and star jessamine with flowing ribbons. Mr. Lawrence and his best man wore boutonnières to match the bride's bouquet.

After the ceremony at the church a short reception was held at the bride's house, followed by a bridal breakfast. The presents, though only shown to a few, were numerous but beautiful, the majority being jewels.

The reception and wedding breakfast decorations were vases of flowers, in which Bride and American Beauty roses and orchids predominated. Each of the several small tables at which the guests sat at breakfast held a centre piece of choice flowers.

At 1 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence started for New York, the bride wearing a traveling dress of black cloth with trimmings of blue, with a small hat made entirely of peacock feathers and wearing a small coat. They will shortly go to Mr. Lawrence's place, at Bay Shore.

Corbin—Foster.

Miss Amy Foster, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Foster of this city, was married to Mr. John Corbin yesterday at 2:30 o'clock in St. George's Church. Mr. Corbin is assistant editor of Harper's Magazine, and dramatic critic of Harper's Weekly. He is also the author of a book entitled "Schoolboy Life in England," and of another on "Hamlet." The best man was C. D. Corbin of Chicago, the brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were John Kendrick Bangs, Jesse Lynch Williams, R. A. Stevenson, Henry D. Whitfield, Thomas W. Lamont, and Pitts Duffield. The matron of honor was Mrs. Stacy Richmond, and the bridesmaids were Miss Margaret L. Williams and Miss Louise L. Dexter.

White—Ogden.

Miss Elsie Ogden, niece of Robert C. Ogden of the firm of John Wanamaker, was married to Alexander M. White, Jr., in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday. Miss Alice Ogden, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Hilda Secomb, Washington, Conn., and the Misses Madeline Litchfield, Margaret White, Sadie Seaman, Mary Stillman, and Clara Ogden, all of Brooklyn. J. White, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Busch—Fairchild.

Miss Christine Marie Fairchild and Mr. Briton N. Busch were married at noon yesterday in St. George Protestant Episcopal Church. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Busch is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace J. Fairchild of 56 West Fifty-fifth Street, this city.

Walters—Green.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—To-day Miss Mabel Warren Green, daughter of John B. Green, and Claude Livingston Walters were married in the Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. R. P. H. Vail. The bridesmaid was Miss Jennie Bell Green and the best man was William E. Goulden. The ushers were W. Judson Delap and Robert Harriss of Stamford, John V. Green of Noroton, and Frank K. Warren of Brooklyn. The bride wore organdie over white taffeta and carried a bouquet of roses.

Russell—Ingersoll.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—Miss Henrietta Ingersoll, daughter of Mrs. Grace King Ingersoll, and Thomas Macdonough Russell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell of Middletown, were married in St. Thomas's Church, in this city, yesterday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll will reside in Middletown, Conn.

Russell—Busse.

Special to The New York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 2.—Miss Matilde Busse of this city and Dr. Frederick Fuller Russell of the United States Army were married at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles Bierhaus to-day. The groom is now stationed at Humicao, Puerto Rico. He is a son of Col. Russell of Brooklyn, N. Y. The bride is a daughter of William Busse, a retired merchant of this city. She is a trained nurse, and nursed Mrs. Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Treasury, during her long illness. Dr. Russell and bride left to-day for New York. He will report at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and then proceed to Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Hartley's Gift Is to the D. A. R.

The statement published yesterday morning that the old Jenkins mansion, at Hudson, N. Y., was presented by Mrs. Marcellus Hartley to the Daughters of the Revolution was an error. Mrs. Hartley has presented the historic house to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Alabama Negro Lynched.

COURTLAND, Ala., Nov. 2.—Andrew Sloss, a negro, was taken from jail last night by a mob and hanged to a tree on the outskirts of the town. He was arrested on a charge of attacking Mrs. E. W. Bussey, near Moulton.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Francis P. Freeman.

Francis Parkman Freeman died suddenly at his home, Lakewood, N. J., yesterday of heart failure. He was seventy-two years old, and was born in Boston. In 1873 he opened a brokerage office in Exchange Place, New York, and handled much of Commodore Vanderbilt's interest during a number of years. He retired from business in 1896, leaving his son, Frank M. Freeman, as head of the firm of Francis P. Freeman & Co. Mr. Freeman married Louise Morgan Dustan of Staten Island, in 1860. He was President of the Bricksburg Land and Improvement Company, which was organized to develop Lakewood, and it was largely through his labor that the resort obtained such great popularity.

Dr. A. T. Drury.

Dr. Alfred Thomas Drury, one of the oldest physicians of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday afternoon of heart failure at his home, 238 Degraw Street. He was born in Hull, England, Jan. 8, 1830. At the age of eighteen he became a partner of his father, John Drury, who was the owner of one of the largest coal yards in England. In 1859, after accumulatig a fortune, he came to this country.

Shortly after his arrival he entered the Castletown Medical College, Vermont. Four years later he was graduated, coming immediately to this city, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine up to five years ago. Dr. Drury leaves one son, Dr. George Drury of Brooklyn, and one daughter, Miss Mary E. Drury.

Daniel Dee Burnes.

Ex-Congressman Daniel Dee Burnes died at his home in St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday. He was a son of the late Congressman James N. Burnes, who represented the district in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and part of the Fifty-first Congresses. The deceased was born at Ringgold, Platte County, Mo., Jan. 4, 1851. He was a graduate of the St. Louis University and the Harvard Law School, and represented his district as a Democrat in the Fifty-third Congress.

COL. J. E. KERRIGAN'S CAREER.

Veteran of Two American Wars and a Noted Filibuster.

The body of Col. James E. Kerrigan, who died Thursday night in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, was moved to the undertaking rooms of William McLean's Sons, on Seventh Avenue, near Forty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, where friends of the deceased will be permitted to view it to-day and to-morrow.

Col. Kerrigan was born

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
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Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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Branch Office:
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The Corn Exchange Bank,
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Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00

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Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
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Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
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Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Investment Securities
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
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New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,
DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3087	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3114	3605
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	3272	3630
188	1242	1718	2154	2750	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2173	2850	3305	3779
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3306	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2866	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2886	3364	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3369	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2363	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2365	2985	3498	4129

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. B. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 2d, 1899.

REALIZING
the accuracy of my recent predictions in the stock market on
BROOKLYN, LEATHER, PULLMAN,
and aware of the remarkable attention the "Street" was devoting to them, a "bucket-shop" clique loaded with Manhattan on their sheets have used my style **"TRUTHSEEKER"** for the purpose of "bearing" Manhattan. Beware of them. Always look out for the proper address in all advertisements signed

It is
P. O. BOX 1488, N. Y. CITY.

Two months I advised the purchase of Leather Common from 12 to 15, for 25. It is now 35.
I do not sell DAILY POINTERS, but do know positively of a GIGANTIC DEAL involving a movement of 50 points in one of the most active stocks listed on the N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges.
I will impart this information to any responsible party who will deal in one hundred shares for my account with a New York Stock Exchange house or a reliable Consolidated Exchange member.
TRUTHSEEKER, P. O. Box 1,488, N. Y. City.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE in a model California gold mine; earned 8 per cent. last year; money needed for additional machinery, &c., which should double the output of the mill; stock offered at a price that should yield 25 per cent. on the investment. References given and required. No brokers. Address Eldorado, Box 161, Times.

DIVIDENDS.

NAT'L GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION.
874 Broadway, New York, Oct. 31st, 1899.
Twenty-fifth Consecutive Monthly Dividend.
The usual monthly dividend (No. 25) of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Corporation has this day been duly declared by the Board of Directors, payable November 16th. Transfer books close November 6th to 16th, inclusive.
O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, Oct. 31, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of taxes, payable November 10th. Transfer books closed until November 11th.
R. L. EDWARDS, Prest.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, Nov. 2, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that an Election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—The following receipts issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for debenture bonds of the "J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co." have been lost or stolen:
Receipt No. 1648—$400, for debenture No. 2859 series 21. Receipt No. 608—$1,000, for debenture No. 3226 series 23. Receipt No. 1030—$600, for debenture No. 5550 series 40. Receipt No. 1507—$500, for debenture No. 6504 series 49. Receipt No. 609—$1,000, for debenture No. 3227 series 23.
New receipts will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen receipts unless, on or before the 5th day of December, 1899, cause be shown why such new receipts should not issue.
A. J. HAGEMAN, individually and as Administrator of Harriette C. Hageman.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—JOSHUA HERZOG and JOSEPH SIMON, doing business as The Eureka Embroidery Works at 121 Prince St., have this day dissolved partnership, and Joshua Herzog will hereafter not be liable for any claim of whatever nature against said firm.
New York, November 3d, 1899.

NEW YORK'S TAXABLE WEALTH.

Real Estate Valuation of Greater City Increased by Over $100,000,000—Will Pay 2-3 of State Taxes.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—The Department of Taxes of the City of New York has completed its valuation of real and personal property in New York City for 1899, and certified it to the State Tax Commission. Upon these valuations the State tax levy for 1900 will be made. The figures demonstrate that New York City has increased its real estate valuation by over $100,000,000, and its personal has been slightly reduced. Kings County has increased in real estate valuation by over $11,000,000, and in personal property by $11,000,000. Queens County has increased in real estate valuation by $21,000,000, and in personal by $1,800,000. Richmond County valuation is increased in real estate by $17,000,000, and its personal by $2,200,000.

It has been the custom of the State Board of Equalization to deduct large amounts from the valuations of Queens, adding to New York and Kings. Last year $14,241,000 was added to Kings, $165,301,000 to New York, and $2,500,000 to Richmond, while Queens County obtained a reduction of $10,634,000.

The new table of value for the territory embraced in the greater city is as follows:

Borough.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total. Equalized Real and Personal.
Manh'tan.	$2,054,908,875	$483,675,942	$2,538,579,817
Bronx	123,702,030	6,806,988	129,509,018
B'klyn ...	609,822,267	45,270,713	655,092,980
Queens ...	103,752,600	6,314,032	110,066,632
Richmond.	40,264,692	3,838,890	44,103,582
Total..	$2,932,445,464	$549,906,565	$3,478,352,029

If the State Board in its equalization pursues its usual plan it will add to the total valuation of New York City about $70,000,000, bringing the equalized valuation up to $3,540,000,000, or two billions of dollars in excess of the entire rest of the State. The city therefore pays two-thirds of all the State tax, the forty other cities and fifty-six counties paying the other third. In the greater city's boundaries, according to the figures, is contained real estate to the value of two-thirds of all within the borders of the State.

Coinage in October.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that during the month of October the total coinage at the mints of the United States was $11,838,109, as follows: Gold, $8,220,000; silver $3,313,569, and minor coins, $304,540.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 2	931,295
To date this year	142,628,523
Corresponding date last year	90,152,186

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 2	$3,355,500
To date this year	$745,842,470
Corresponding date last year	$689,553,030

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@9 per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	½	Federal Steel	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Federal Steel pf.	1½
Am. Ice	1	Great Northern pf.	½
Am. Sugar	3⅜	Hocking Valley pf.	1⅜
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Int. Paper pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	K. C., P. & G.	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Manhattan Con.	⅛
Anaconda Copper	1⅛	Met. Street Ry.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅜	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	½	Nat. Lead	⅝
B'klyn Union Gas.	2	Nat. Steel	½
Brunswick City	½	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Buffalo, Roch. & P.	1	N. Y. Central	½
Canada South	½	Norf. & West.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	North. Pacific pf.	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅞	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Pitts. & W. pf., t. r.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Pullman Car	2¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Republic Steel	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Rio Grande West. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	3	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	Stand. R. & T.	2¾
Consol. Gas	3	Union Pacific	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	U. S. Leather	2¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Wis. Central	⅝
Evansv. & T. H.	1	Wis. Central pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	½	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop	⅝		
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	¾
Glucose Sugar	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s.	3	L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	2¼
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1⅞	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	2⅜
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1¼	Southern Pacific 4s	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Lake Shore 3½s	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

C., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	Tenn. Coal. & I. 1st Birm. 6s	1
St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange approached the million-share mark yesterday, almost double recent average daily totals. With the activity there was strength. Almost the entire list made gains, only two or three declines of as much as a whole point taking place, while many more than a score of similar advances were recorded. The recessions, moreover, were in stocks but slightly traded in.

Commission house orders were executed in larger volume than has been known for some time past. Few features of the current market development seem to be more significant than the disposition which conservative commission brokers are showing in advising customers that financial conditions are favorable to marked market improvement.

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Call money at its highest rate yesterday only touched 9 per cent., and that but temporarily, far larger transactions taking place at a 4 per cent. range. Most of the day's business was below the legal interest rate. Brokers as well as bankers seem reaching the conclusion that threats of hurtful stringency are not much further to be dreaded.

It is uniformly the declaration of important financial interests that the only thing needed to induce and maintain security-market activity and strength is confidence that favorable money-market conditions can be relied upon. Other factors quoted by bear oracles get scant consideration among serious-minded business men.

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Southern Pacific Railroad shares assumed especial prominence yesterday, scoring an advance of over two points on transactions approximating 150,000 shares, the movement being apparently directed by inside interests. It is officially estimated that Southern Pacific's gross earnings for the current fiscal year will run beyond the equivalent of 7½ per cent. upon Southern Pacific's entire capital stock. Exhibits like this are warranting enthusiasm among students of the American railroad situation. The Southern Pacific in its tremendous strides is only in an emphatic way illustrating railway conditions generally.

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The attitude of such traders as are conspicuous on the bear side changes, however, little. It is to be taken as sure that Mr. James R. Keene, his colleagues, and followers are amply in earnest. The short interest which they represent in the market does not diminish, and in stocks like Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Metropolitan, and Manhattan current strength seems even to have had the effect of provoking extensions of the short account. Estimates made by Wall Street observers not given to exaggeration quote the Brooklyn Rapid Transit short interest as approximating 100,000 shares, with 25,000 shares of Metropolitan short and from 50,000 to 75,000 Manhattan sold by speculators who are borrowing stock for delivery.

In other parts of the market the short interest may, to some extent, be less than a week ago, but in the local tractions the short account is now bigger than for some time past.

NEW MANHATTAN DIRECTORS.

It is stated in Wall Street that Mr. George Gould and Mr. Russell Sage have been formally notified that representation will be asked for new investment interests in the Manhattan Railway Company. These interests are said to be represented by Mr. William C. Whitney, and Mr. Whitney is recognized as having two relations, one being with the Metropolitan Company and the other with the Vanderbilts.

It is said that one member of the Vanderbilt family has personally purchased and taken from the Street certificates for 50,000 shares of Manhattan, and that Mr. Twombly will accept one Directorship as representative of this interest; and it may be that Mr. Thomas F. Ryan will also join the Directorate, he being an important factor in Metropolitan affairs.

In a report made to representatives of the Vanderbilt interests it is officially stated by the Manhattan Company that the passenger traffic of the company has recently risen above 600,000 fares per day, and the net earnings are already materially increased by economies put in operation by Mr. Skitt, the new manager of the company.

Mr. Skitt's estimate of economies assured through the use of the new electrical equipment is $1,000,000 per year.

Mr. Anthony N. Brady is credited also with large recent purchases of Manhattan. In various business interests the relations between Mr. Brady and Mr. Whitney have recently become much more intimate.

Officially there is mystery in every quarter that has to do with Manhattan affairs, though Wall Street insists on recognizing as of importance a variety of signs that some exceptionally important development impends.

PITTSBURG AND GULF PLANS.

Official announcement will be made to-day of details in the perfected reorganization plan for the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad. Substantially, the plan of the Philadelphia committee is adopted, New York readjustment interests accepting and indorsing the plan as the Philadelphia committee has revised it. The most important modification is in providing that the new bond issue bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. instead of 4 per cent. Holders of the old bonds will receive 75 per cent. in new 3 per cents and 50 per cent. in preferred stock, with 2½ per cent. in cash. The preferred stock distribution was originally put upon the basis of 40 per cent. The plan as completed provides for terminal charges of only $150,000, as against $270,000 hitherto.

In the voting trust, as finally arranged, President Fitzgerald of the Mercantile Trust Company and President Stillman of the National City Bank succeed President Stilwell and V. T. De Goijen. The agreement reached through the acceptance of the Philadelphia plan leads to the turning over of a large volume of securities by the New York Readjustment Committee, and all interests seem assured of the immediate success of the proposed reorganization.

The report that J. W. Gates has been slated to succeed Mr. Stilwell as President of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company was confirmed yesterday by Ernest Thalmann of the New York Reorganization Committee of the road. The plan of reorganization will probably be announced to-day (Friday). It is understood that many concessions have been made by the Eastern representatives of the committee. Mr. Thalmann is quoted as declaring that the Stilwell faction will have absolutely nothing to do with the new management.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—A rumor has been circulated that J. W. Gates, Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company of Chicago, has been selected for the Presidency of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad. Mr. Gates said to-day that he had never thought of such a thing and would not accept the position under any circumstances. He added: "My time is too much occupied with the American Steel and Wire Company to take up anything else, and I would not accept under any circumstances."

DEVELOPMENTS PENDING.

A meeting of all the Vanderbilt railway Presidents has been called for in this city at once.

It is believed that at this meeting there will be submitted by W. K. Vanderbilt a plan for the closer unification of the systems so that thereby the properties may be brought into more harmonious and more economical operating relations.

Important developments in the New York Central may follow as one result of the meeting.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE.

Following the statement made by C. R. Flint that extensive improvements and an increase in the company's facilities were to be made by Standard Rope and Twine, it is stated that the earnings of the company are expected to show 5 per cent. on the income bonds.

Discussing the affairs of the company, a Wall Street news bulletin yesterday said:

"The activity and advance in Standard Rope and Twine common was the result of good buying by people who are associated with the management of the company. The inducements at this time, it is said, are large business of the company and prospects for future, as well as the fact that the company has realized a large sum on account of the advance in the price of raw material, a large stock of which the company purchased when prices were much lower. Stock that was bought around 7c. and 8c. a pound is now selling around 12½c. a pound.

"People in a position to know say that since the election of Mr. Turner as President of the company its affairs have been put in a more satisfactory condition, and it is expected that the company under his management will do better than it has ever done. At the close of the fiscal year 1897 the company's books showed a deficit of $167,886. In 1898 it showed a surplus of $223,553. The annual report in 1899 failed to mention some important items, among them the surplus amount, and it is not known how much the company made during the last year. From this change in the policy of the company it was inferred by many people that the showing might have been disappointing had it been published, although officials give other reasons for changing the form of the report."

CHICAGO GAS EARNINGS.

At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of People's Gas and Coke of Chicago, the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared.

A statement of the earnings of the company was not made public, but it is semi-officially stated that over 7½ per cent. per annum is being earned by the company, applicable to the stock.

WAGES AND OVERWORK.

It is significant that many industrial properties report that as much as 25 per cent. of the amounts at present carried on their pay rolls represent overwork. Some companies, indeed, are working their employes double time.

Especially is this true of the figures in which the iron and steel companies are concerned. The earnings, current and assured, of these companies are weekly growing larger and larger.

NEW LINES OF ACTIVITY.

Apropos of the way in which the railways of the South are trying to help along general business, it is interesting to note that the Central of Georgia Railway has just announced that it will give free tobacco seed and send an expert to instruct settlers in tobacco cultivation where plots of ground of not less than 200 acres shall be turned to tobacco culture.

In this connection it may be recalled that the Southern Railway has a special bureau looking to the development of business along its lines.

AS TO THE SUGAR WAR.

Renewed hints of a settlement of the sugar war were heard on Wall Street yesterday, and the sugar stocks took an active upward bound, American Sugar scoring the highest price recently known. Nevertheless, nothing definite on the subject could be learned, the refiners declaring that the situation is just as it has been during the past few months.

The Street, however, has it not only that there is a tacit understanding between the companies not to act in any spirit of hostility toward one another, but also that at the first of the year, when the guarantees given by the refiners expire, there will be some developments peculiarly favorable.

NO NEW EXPRESS COMPANY.

All talk as to the formation of a new express company by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the abandonment of its service with the Adams Express Company was effectually set at rest yesterday by this statement made by L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company:

"There is nothing in the talk of a new company. We have arranged with the Louisville and Nashville to continue our service for another term of years. Our present contract with them, made twenty years ago, will expire this Fall, and the new contract will go into effect immediately thereafter."

PIG IRON SCARCITY.

People identified with the pig iron market say there is likely to be an even greater scarcity of raw material within the next sixty days than at any other time recorded. The announcement of the purchase by the American Steel and Wire Company of 100,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg at current quotations is referred to as only a relatively small order as compared with others recently placed by steel and iron manufacturing interests.

MANY RUMORS AFLOAT.

The Street is full of stories of an important deal pending in the affairs of the "Big Four" system, in which it is said W. K. Vanderbilt is somewhat prominently interested. Nothing definite on the subject, however, can be learned.

The September statement of the road, made public yesterday, shows an increase in gross earnings for the month of $103,000 and in net of $50,000. The surplus, after all payments, from July 1 to Sept. 30, amounts to $104,000.

TO ADVANCE FREIGHT RATES.

Wall Street heard yesterday that all the coal roads are preparing to issue a new freight tariff, which will advance rates and will provide for a better classification. It is added that the new tariff will go into effect Nov. 15.

MALT TRUST BONDS.

A syndicate has been formed to underwrite an issue of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 of bonds of the American Malting Company. The object, it is understood, is to provide working capital for the company.

The Directors of the concern speak hopefully of the property and of the outlook for future business.

MANY NEW INVENTIONS.

When manufacturers are busy and mechanics are employed at good wages it is a proverbial fact that the number of patents applied for always appreciably increases. For that reason the following statement of receipts, &c., in that office since July 1, prepared by Commissioner of Patents Duell, explains itself and carries its own comment.

The receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year were $426,222.63, in comparison with $345,940.24, a gain of $80,282.45. The issue of patents for the first four months of the present fiscal year was 8,271, as against 7,016, or a gain of 1,255, while 509 trademarks were issued, as against 450 for the corresponding months of 1898, a gain of 59.

COAL PRICES.

Representations that manufacturers in Pennsylvania were inclined to believe that the scarcity of cars for transporting bituminous coal from the western part of Pennsylvania had been planned by the railroads in order to raise rates and prices having been made, a Director of a soft-coal road says:

"Such talk is simply rot. It is with the railroads as it is with everything else. They are going to take the business which pays the best, and general freight pays better than coal, and therefore is getting the preference.

"As for the advance in coal prices, that is clearly due to the increased demand. Only to-day the soft-coal prices in Indiana have been again advanced from 10 to 15 cents a ton—the fourth increase in a month."

VAST BANK CLEARINGS.

Bradstreet's will to-morrow say:

"Bank clearings for October constitute a remarkable feature of the general financial and commercial situation. This is not owing to the enormous size of the aggregates, for the total for the whole United States has been exceeded several times, and it is certainly not because of the heavy gain shown over the September total, for it will be recalled that September was largely curtailed by holidays and celebrations generally. What is deservedly noticeable, however, is that the aggregate clearings of all cities of the country, with the sole exception of New York, was the largest ever reported, exceeding even the record month of March last by over 7 per cent. This certainly seems to point to one thing, and that is that—excluding New York, whose total sometimes, especially in March last, displays the effect of heavy stock market speculation—the aggregate transactions through the banks, and presumably the aggregate trade of the country in the month just closed, was the heaviest ever known.

"This activity of trade in the country generally, as indicated by the heavy clearings, throws considerable light upon the reasons for the activity, and even tightness, exhibited by the money market during that period."

Iron Steamboat Company.

Wall Street was yesterday interested in the annual report of the Iron Steamboat Company for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 for the reason of recent talk that the company will in future seasons operate in conjunction with Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The total receipts of the company for the year were $224,000, an increase of $33,000 over the preceding year. There was a surplus of $21,000, as against a deficit in the preceding year of $13,000.

ST. PAUL'S RECORD.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in October were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $1,361,711, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

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Increase over 1898	$70,995
Increase over 1897	212,459
Increase over 1896	134,087
Increase over 1895	30,927
Increase over 1894	344,189
Increase over 1893	48,855
Increase over 1892	68,955

***

For the month of October St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with the corresponding period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$249,234
Increase over 1897	747,843
Increase over 1896	847,584
Increase over 1895	475,827
Increase over 1894	1,306,417
Increase over 1893	405,633
Increase over 1892	610,071

***

For the fiscal year to date St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$790,420
Increase over 1897	1,839,295
Increase over 1896	2,060,161
Increase over 1895	2,127,657
Increase over 1894	4,042,087
Increase over 1893	2,167,635
Increase over 1892	1,373,197

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £920,000, circulation increased £574,000, bullion decreased £355,107, other securities decreased £660,000, other deposits decreased £1,337,000, public deposits decreased £252,000, notes reserve decreased £843,000, and Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 43.90 per cent. Last week it was 44.43 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $5,958 in Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis's surplus net earnings for September, but decrease of $86,095 since July 1.

Coinage executed at the United States mints for October: Gold, $8,220,000; silver, $3,313,569; minor coins, $304,540.

Statement from Philadelphia that the Atlantic Iron and Steel Company is to be capitalized at $5,000,000 7 per cent. preferred and $5,000,000 common, and will take in the Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company and the New Haven Iron and Steel Company, but will leave out the Budsborough Iron and Steel Company.

Election of Charles A. Moore a Director of the Liberty National Bank.

It is now asserted that the Louisville and Nashville will not form an express company of its own, as satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Adams and Southern Express Companies, and they will continue to handle the business.

According to Chicago advices, the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company will be formed, with a capital of $4,000,000, and may possibly become a competitor of the National Biscuit Company.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that furnaces are now in course of construction at that centre, Allegheny, Newcastle, Sharon, and other points that will turn out 3,468,000 tons of pig iron a year.

New freight tariff issued by the Reading advancing rates and making a reclassification to take effect Nov. 15.

Pressed Steel Car Company to construct additional shops for its Allegheny plant, equipped with the latest machinery.

Report of the New York, New Haven and Hartford for the quarter ended Oct. 1, it is said, will show $12,000,000 gross and a net increase of $1,000,000.

Announcement of the fourth advance at the mines in Indiana soft coal prices in a month. The latest rise is 10 to 15 cents per ton.

Increase of $53,362 in Big Four's surplus net earnings for September, making an increase of $104,153 since July 1.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Notification by the Atchison to the holders of its adjustment mortgage bonds that provision has been made for semi-annual interest payment to holders desiring the change.

Listing on the Boston Stock Exchange of the capital stock of the Montana Coal and Coke Company, the capital stock of the Indo-Egyptian Compress Company, the preferred stock and bonds of the New England Cotton Yarn Company and the outstanding capital stock of the Continental Zinc and Lead Mining and Smelting Company.

THE GOLD SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While your special contributor's conclusions on the effect of the stoppage of gold supplies from the Transvaal may prove to have been correct, the grounds for this optimism are certainly not above questioning.

The South African mines have not been shut down, though their owners have ceased to operate them, and production is now going on, possibly with diminished activity, under the supervision of the Boer Government. The point is, of course, how much of the product under these circumstances is likely to reach the outside world during this war. If none, then the duration of the war becomes a matter of prime importance. But, aside from these soluble problems, suppose the supplies from the Transvaal are eliminated from current production, surely those who are depending upon them day by day are suffering a deprivation which reduces their current resources. The coincidence of this with a period of expanding trade affecting all the leading industrial countries of the world, must intensify the pressure which is now almost universally felt on banking reserves.

Perhaps that pressure is not so great in France as elsewhere—but political France is compelling financial France to husband its resources; a fact which may render it far more difficult for the Bank of France to pay out gold for export than your contributor's authority assumes. Of course, the operation of 1890, when the Bank of England borrowed from the French institution, is not beyond the possibility of repetition; but the very necessity of such a movement, if it should transpire, would unsettle every money market in the world. Your contributor's authority says that even if $100,000,000 of the gold supply were cut off, the Bank of France could supply the entire deficit without suffering in the least. Is not this assuming altogether too much? The stock of gold held by the Bank of France has not varied greatly since 1894. At the beginning of this year it stood at $352,000,000; in September it was $375,000,000. This hardly warrants the notion that the bank would give up $100,000,000 with no great concern. Moreover, it could not be secured from the bank in any case without cost, and whatever that cost might be, would create a disturbing influence in every money market in the civilized world.

A cabled statement this morning, attributed to the Russian Minister of Finance, commenting on the dearness of money, and to the effect that the financial condition of Russia is better than that of France and Great Britain, if true, is a significant comment on the confidence exhibited by your contributor. J. L. B.

New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@9 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 6 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5¼@5¾ per cent for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $273,778,143; balance, $15,645,505; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $221,695.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4@4⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾@$4.82⅞; demand, $4.88¾; cables, $4.87⅝. Commercial bills were $4.82@$4.82¾.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@15c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25@$1.50 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off over $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The weakness in Wall Street, together with a lack of public support here, tended at first to check American rails, but the market qu

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Strength and activity characterized yesterday's market for outside securities, and at times the market showed as much life as it did early in the year. Especially in Bay State Gas was trading of a kind to recall the days when nearly every stock was bought with enthusiasm. In some degree, then, the outside market shared the increased activity of the Stock Exchange market, but it still remains true that the curb market is somewhat narrow. The bulk of the day's transactions was supplied by a very few stocks, while many others were either traded in not at all or only in very small amount. In general prices are very firm, and the upward tendency is more marked than any movement in the opposite direction.

BAY STATE GAS, by reason of the activity which it showed, and the advance which resulted, was the most prominent stock in yesterday's market. On what ground the advance was made did not appear. Many rumors in regard to Bay State Gas are afloat, but these are mostly of long standing, and unless reports more definite than those heard yesterday are had, the day's advance in the stock can scarcely be attributed to other cause than manipulative efforts to raise quotations. The most general opinion in regard to the stock seems to be that it is worthless, yet it continues to move up and down, and as long as this lasts it will probably continue to attract buyers. If there be any truth in the reports about the stock heard yesterday, it remains to be shown. Last Spring when Bay State Gas was very active, those who were predicting high prices for the stocks supported their predictions by the statement that strong interests prominent in the general market were accumulating the stock. In the same way yesterday's advance was said to result from buying of Standard Oil interests. To all appearances the report was spread solely for the purpose of influencing the stock. The day's trading in Bay State Gas amounted to about 20,000 shares, about half of which changed hands late in the afternoon. At the close the trading in the stock was so lively that transactions continued to be made much after the usual closing hour. The opening sale was made at 1¾. The high price of the day was 2½, and from this figure the stock reacted to 2¼. It was offered at a quarter when trading in the stock ceased, and 2⅜ was bid, a net gain of five-eighths of 1 point.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER, trading in which was again principally in the common stock, was strong and active. Several thousand shares were traded in, and an advance of 1¾ points was recorded in the common stock, and the preferred closed one-quarter higher than on Wednesday. The advance in these stocks is said to be in anticipation of a very favorable statement of the company's earning power to be made shortly. Rumor has it that the stocks will soon be listed on the Stock Exchange, but as to this no definite information has yet been had. The common stock yesterday sold up to 36¼ and closed at 36¼ bid, and the preferred stock sold at 82½ and closed at this figure.

AMERICAN AIR POWER was not traded in at all. The stock offered on Wednesday was not in the market yesterday, and the only stock that appeared was held at a higher figure. The best bid for the stock was 48, and it was offered at 65. The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the American Air Power Company that was to have been held yesterday was again adjourned. The meeting is now set for Nov. 13.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE was offered at 10, and no better bid than 5 could be had for the stock. Five hundred shares of the common stock were offered at the figure named, while the preferred stock was offered at 55 without a bid. This stock has never been actively traded in, and its market has always been very narrow. Most of the stock, it is said, is very firmly held, but the stock that has from time to time come upon the market has seldom found a ready sale.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 200 or 300 shares. The price of the stock, however, was much improved. The opening sale was made at 86¾, and from that figure the bid advanced to 87½, which was bid for Amalgamated at the close, a net gain of 1¼ points.

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON AND ST. LOUIS preferred stock was in demand yesterday. A bid of 23 was made for 500 shares, but no stock was offered.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP common sold at 20⅜. At the close there was no better bid for the stock than 19½, but it was held 2 points higher.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	2
New Amsterdam	2½	2¾
New Amsterdam pf.	30	34
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	54	58

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	39	40
American Agricul. Chem. pf.	78½	79½
American Bicycle	24	25
American Bicycle pf.	62	64
American Hide & Leather	90	92
American Hide & Leather pf.	36¼	36½
American Woolen Goods	82½	83
American Woolen Goods pf.	25¾	26¼
American Writing Paper 5s	81½	82½
Beet Sugar	87	89
Beet Sugar pf.	29	31
Distilling Company of America	78	80
Distilling Company of America pf.	13½	13¾
Electric Axle Light & Power	39½	40
Electric Boat	4½	5
Electric Boat pf.	19	21
Havana Commercial	41	43
Havana Commercial pf.	24	25
International Pump	64	65½
International Pump pf., ex div.	19½	21½
National Gramophone	70	72
National Salt	67	69
National Salt pf.	44	45
National Tube	76½	77
National Tube pf.	46	46½
Is Elevator	97¾	98
Otis Elevator pf.	30	30½
Pittsburg Coal subs.	91	94
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	102
Rubber Goods Mfg.	98½	99¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	30¾	31
Sloss-Sheffield subs	84½	85
Sloss-Sheffield	135	140
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	38	39
Standard Oil of New Jersey	75	78
Union Steel & Chain	466	469
Union Steel & Chain pf.	30	31
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	70	71

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
American Ai. Power	48	65
American Cotton	55	60
Arizona Lead	50	55
Asphalt Company of America	10⅜	10½
British Columbia Copper	15	16
Chicago & Alton subs.	104	104½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	109	110
Electric Vehicle	93	95
Electric Vehicle pf.	66	75
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	¼	⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	1⅝	1⅞
General Carriage	29	30
Illinois Transportation	15	30
*Markeen Copper	3¾	4
Mexican 5s	91	91½
New England Transportation	99	99¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	7	8
New York Gas & Electric 5s	90¼	91
New York Transportation	102½	103
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	16	16½
St. Louis subs.	23	23¼
St. Louis common, when issued	135½	137
St. Louis preferred, when issued	31	31
St. Louis 4s, when issued	93	93
Tennessee Copper	94¾	95
Trust Company of America	15½	16½
*Union Copper	231	232
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	29
Whipsaw Copper	29	30
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	12⅜	12½

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	105¼	...
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	112
Broadway Surface 2d	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	240	242
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	102	103
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103½	103½
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	113
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	...
Chicago Union Traction	33	100
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	33½
Columbus Railway	24¾	83½
Columbus Railway pf.	86	26
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	90
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	110	66
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	113
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	410
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	75	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	118
Nassau Electric 4s	94	91
Nassau Electric 5s	110	95
New Orleans Traction	20	113
Ninth Avenue Railroad	104	...
North Jersey Street Railway	35	...
North Jersey Street Railway pf.	93	37
Oranre & Passaic Valley bonds	103	93½
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	220
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf.	35	18
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	35
Union Railway stock	100	116
Union Traction, Providence	105	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	104½	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	...	31

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	23¾
Denver Gas	45	105
Denver Gas 5s	87	47
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	88½
Fort Wayne Gas	48	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	68	52
Indianapolis Gas	102	73
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	108
Lafayette Gas Co.	50	108
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	55
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	43	75
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	63	48
Madison (Wis.) stock	800	68
New England Gas & Coke	81	...
New England Gas & Coke bonds	22	88
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	24
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	56	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	56
Ohio & Indiana	43	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	63	48
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	68
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	46
St. Paul Gas stock	58	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	89
Standard Gas, New York pf.	142	115
Standard Gas 1st	116	150
Syracuse Gas stock	16	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	90	18
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	33	...
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry (new)	68	70
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	94½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	95
Union Ferry	43	112
Union Ferry bonds	102½	44
		103½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	55	55
Cramps' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	57½	...
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	114	118
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116
Standard Coupler	40	68
Trenton Potteries	85	90
Trenton Potteries pf.	28	30
Union Typewriter	112	114
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	118	122
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	105	105
Worthington Pump pf.		

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	114	116
Iron Steamboat bonds	3	5
Iron Steamboat & St. Louis	6	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf.	23	8

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.12	.07
Belcher	.35	.28
Best & Belcher	.43	.42
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.53	.46
Challenge Con	.23	.19
Chollar	.26	.22
Confidence	.70	.66
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.10
Gould & Curry	.29	.30
Hale & Norcross	.33	.30
Julia	.01	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.29	.19
Occidental Con	.14	.12
Ophir	.65	.62
Overman	.14	.12
Potosi	.32	.16
Sav. Belcher	.18	.16
Sierra Nevada	.06	.05
Standard	.43	.40
Syndicate	2.80	2.80
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.06	.06
Utah Con	.30	.28
Yellow Jacket	.07	.07
Silver bars	.59¾	59¾
Mexican dollars	47⅛@48⅛	47⅛@48⅛
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	49¾	49⅝	49½	50
Alamo	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	10⅝
Anaconda	42	44	42	44
Bankers'	15	15¼	15¼	15½
Battle	37¾	38	38¾	39
Blue Bell	14½	14¾	14¾	15
Columbine	22	22½	21⅞	21⅝
Consolidated	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
Damon	26½	27	26½	27
Elkton	117	118	119	119½
Findlay	15⅞	16	15¼	15½
Fleece	28	29	26	28
Garfield	22	22½	21¾	22
Gibson	25	28	25	28
Gould	35	35¼	34⅜	35
Independence	119¾	120⅛	121	122
Isabella	47	47⅜	48⅝	48⅞
Jackpot	63¼	64¾	63	65
King	98¾	100	99⅝	99⅝
Moon Anchor	21⅜	22	100	100
Matoa	70	77	76	77
National	32	33¾	32	33⅜
Quincy	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
Pharmacist Con.	65	70	60	70
Pinnacle	14½	15	15	14½
Portland	36⅝	36½	36⅛	36¼
Raven	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Rawlins	59⅝	60	59½	60
Rosa	39	39¼	39¼	40
Sovereign	40	41	40	41
Tornado	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
Union	53¾	54	49	51
Work	37⅜	37¾	37⅜	37⅝
Zenobia	33¼	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
	22	23	22	23

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
4th week Oct.	$170,421	$147,414	$136,175
Month	555,224	457,622	
From July 1	2,763,074	1,825,627	1,803,336
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for September—			
Gross earnings	1,504,226	1,400,323	1,239,066
Op. expenses	996,370	943,207	847,927
Net earnings	507,846	457,117	391,169
Charges	225,204	245,837	245,749
Gross (3 months)	264,642	211,279	45,410
Net (3 months)	4,124,655	3,856,029	3,588,762
Charges	1,218,026	1,129,444	841,204
Balance	711,685	724,257	724,558
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for September—	506,340	402,186	116,646
Gross earnings	567,738	528,178	486,651
Op. expenses	352,807	324,532	305,993
Net earnings	214,931	203,646	180,748
Charges	135,619	130,292	130,367
Surplus	79,311	73,353	50,181
Gross (3 months)	1,590,643	1,603,641	1,457,647
Net (3 months)	563,367	633,500	541,617
Surplus (3 months)	155,527	242,022	158,448

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

Amalgamated Copper	86¾
American Biscuit bonds	109
Arizona Lead	10½
Bay State Gas	1¾
Binghamton Gas 5s	73½
Brunswick Con. Copper	96
Flemington Coal & Coke	1⅞
Fern. Coal Co.	30½
Journeay & Burnham	15
Journeay & Burnham pf.	5
Marshall Mill	15
New York Biscuit bonds	85
National Tube	111
Retsof bonds	46
Retsof stock	75
Tennessee Copper	29½
Whipsaw Copper	12½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$289,883,638
Gold reserve	258,131,197
Net silver	8,961,200
United States notes in the Treasury	15,189,215
Treasury notes of 1890	1,005,993
Total receipts this day	1,706,588
Total receipts this month	3,858,873
Total receipts this year	194,759,037
Total expenditures this day	1,810,030
Total expenditures this month	4,339,600
Total expenditures this year	188,181,152
Deposits in National banks	$1,257,324
Silver bullion	160,489
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	145,678
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	875,588
Customs	691,502
Miscellaneous	229,497

Mr. McKinley Opens Telephone Lines.

ATLANTA, Nov. 2.—The long-distance lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, connecting the North and South, were formally opened last night. President McKinley, from his office in the White House, in conversation with Col. Robert J. Lowry, President of the Lowry Banking Company, congratulated the City of Atlanta and the South upon having completed this new commercial link, which binds the country closer together. During the evening communication was had with New York, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, and other points.

Japan Makes Big Contracts.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 2.—T. Katayama, architect in chief of the imperial household of Japan, is here en route home. He has been in the East for the last two months letting contracts for materials and equipment to be used in the erection of a grand palace for the Crown Prince of Japan. He says the materials alone for the palace will cost $500,000, and that the contracts recently signed by him on behalf of the Japanese Government aggregate $2,000,000.

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 2, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	117	10	Adams Express	116½	116½	116½	116½	
17¼	17½	1,020	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17½	17	17½	+ ½
63	63⅝	905	Am. Car & Found. pf.	63½	63⅝	63½	63½	+ ½
36¾	37	820	American Ice	35⅞	37	35½	37	+1
78	82	16	Am. Ice pf.	82	82	82	82	
45½	45¾	2,670	American Cotton Oil	45⅝	46	45⅜	45⅝	
12	12¼	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97	97	97	97	+ ⅞
53	54	957	Am. Linseed	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
11⅜	12¾	677	American Linseed pf.	53½	53⅞	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
46¼	46¾	375	American Malting Co.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
35¾	36¼	2,610	Am. Malting Co. pf.	45½	47	44½	47	+ ½
85½	86	1,132	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35¾	36⅝	35¾	35¾	
47⅜	48	1,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87½	87¾	86	86	
93¼	94	8,400	American Steel & Wire	48½	49¼	47⅝	47¾	-1¼
157⅜	157⅞	585	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	94½	94½	93¼	93½	+ ¼
42¾	42⅞	111,640	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	154⅜	156	154⅜	157⅜	+3⅜
82¼	82½	637	American Steel Hoop	43	43	42⅜	42⅜	
98	100	1,350	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
34	34½	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	107⅜	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	
82	82½	660	American Tin Plate	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34½	+ ¼
122⅞	123	300	Am. Tin Plate pf.	84	84	83¾	84	
144	146	5,100	American Tobacco	123	123½	122⅝	123	+ ½
46¼	47½	200	American Tobac. pf.	145	145	145	145	
23	23⅛	11,085	Ann Arbor pf.	47	47½	47	47½	+ ½
67⅛	67¼	20,620	At., T. & S. F.	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	45¼	2,500	At., T. & S. F. pf.	66⅜	67⅜	66⅜	67⅛	+ ⅞
53	53½	328	Anaconda Copper	44	45⅜	44	45	+1⅛
73	73½	3,516	Baltimore & Ohio	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ¾
90½	90¾	69,685	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72¾	73¼	72¾	73½	+ ¾
144	145	200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	90¼	91⅜	89⅝	90⅝	+1
19¼	19⅜	1,100	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	
40	42	100	Brunswick City	18⅝	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	-2
53½	54	210	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	41	41	41	41	+ ½
95⅝	95⅞	200	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	
28¾	28⅞	27,338	Canadian Pacific	95½	96	95¼	96	+1
40¼	40½	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	29	27⅝	28⅞	+1⅜
134	134⅜	8,150	Chicago Con. Traction	48¾	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	
		150	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133⅞	134½	133¾	134⅜	+ ½
14⅜	14⅜	8,280	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	90½	96½	90½	96½	+ ½
83⅜	83½	100	Chicago Great West.	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
40½	41¾	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	88½	88½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
90¾	91	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41⅞	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	12	1,000	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	90¼	90⅞	90¼	90⅞	+ ⅝
127¼	127⅝	110	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
172	173¼	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	127¼	127⅝	127¼	127⅜	+ ⅛
170½	171	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	173	172	173	+ ⅛
200	205	500	Chicago & Northw.	171	171½	171	171	
115⅝	115¾	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	204	204	204	204	
		3,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¾	
			Chi. Term. Trans.	12¼	13	12¼	13	
		12,260	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40	41	40	41	
			C., C., C. & St. L.	60⅛	61⅝	60⅛	61⅝	
		815	C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	59¾	61	59¾	61	
		5,785	Colorado Fuel & Iron	103	106	103	106	
		200	Colorado Midland pf.	55⅜	57¼	55½	56¾	
		520	Colorado Southern	19¾	20	19¾	20	
		2,205	Col. Southern 1st pf.	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
		1,135	Col. Southern 2d pf.	45¾	48	45¾	48	
		200	Col. & H. C. & I.	17	17½	17	17⅜	
		3,495	Consolidated Gas	184½	185½	184½	185½	
		11,400	Continental Tobacco	190	192¾	190	192½	
		2,727	Continental Tobac. pf.	42	43¼	42	42½	
		1,970	Delaware & Hudson	92¾	93⅝	92¾	93	
		2,760	Del., Lack. & West.	123½	123¾	123¾	123¾	
		10	Denver & Rio Grande	192	192½	191¾	191¾	
		1,950	Denver & R. G. pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
		175	Dul., S. S. & Atlantic.	77	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	
		200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
		200	Erie	15½	15½	15	15	
		150	Erie 1st pf.	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
		324	Erie 2d pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
		700	Evans. & T. H.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	
		33,540	Federal Steel	44	44	44	44	
		8,880	Federal Steel pf.	59¼	60¼	58¾	59⅜	
		15	General Electric	80¾	81⅞	80	81½	
		260	Glucose Sugar Ref.	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	
		625	Great Northern pf.	152½	152½	152½	152½	
		100	H. B. Claflin Co.	175	175½	175	175½	
		2,400	Hocking Valley pf.	114	114	114	114	
		4141	Illinois Central	64	65	64	64½	
		300	International Paper	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	
		210	Internat. Paper pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	
		200	International Silver	71	71¼	71	71¼	
		210	Iowa Central	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
		200	Iowa Central pf.	14¼	14¼	14	14	
		5,371	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	60	60	60	60	
		2,020	Laclede Gas	8½	10¼	8½	9	
		5,875	Louisville & Nashville.	78	78½	77½	77½	
		22,495	Manhattan Con	88	88¼	87⅜	88	
		199	Met. Street Railway	111¼	112½	110⅝	112	
		2,275	Mexican Central	19⅜	20	19⅛	19⅞	
		1,000	Mexican National ctfs.	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	
		10	Michigan Central	5	5¼	5	5¼	
		100	Minn. & St. Louis	110	110	110	110	
		100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	72	72	72	72	
		3094	Mo., Kan. & Texas	95	95	95	95	
		7,245	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	13	13	13	13	
		30,815	Missouri Pacific	39⅜	40⅜	39⅜	40¼	
		200	Mobile & Ohio	49½	50⅜	49½	49⅝	
		400	National Biscuit Co.	46¾	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	
		150	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	
		667	National Lead Co.	96¼	96¼	96	96	
		10	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	29	29½	29	29¼	
		100	National Starch	109	109	109	109	
		1,065	National Steel	9	9	9	9	
		220	Nat. Steel pf.	48½	49½	48½	49¼	
		3,500	New Jersey Central	94	94	94	94	
		200	New York Air Brake	125⅞	126⅜	125½	125¾	
		640	New York Central	145	150	145	150	
		100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	138	138½	137¾	138¼	
		200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	
		3,730	N. Y., Ont. & West.	35	35	35	35	
		12,165	Norfolk & Western	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	
		2,000	Norfolk & West. pf.	27½	28	27½	27⅝	
		4,900	North American	71⅞	72	71⅝	72	
		5,215	Northern Pacific	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	
		779	Northern Pacific pf.	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53½	
		812	Pacific Coast	76½	76⅞	76½	76⅞	
		118	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	53⅜	53½	53	53¼	
		750	Pacific Mail	68½	68½	68½	68½	
		4,490	Penn. R. R., ex div.	40	40⅜	40	40¼	
		13,730	People's Gas, Chicago.	131¼	131½	130⅜	131¼	
		1,500	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	115	116⅞	115	115¾	
		400	Pitts. & West. pf., t r.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
		200	Pressed Steel Car.	17½	17½	17½	17½	
		200	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼	
		800	Reading	198	198	198	198	
			Reading 1st pf.	21¼	22	21¼	21⅞	
		4,700	Reading 2d pf.	61⅜	62¼	61⅜	61⅝	
		200	Rep. Iron & Steel.	33	33¾	33	33¼	
		320	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	25½	26	25½	26	
		100	Rio Grande West. pf.	70	70¼	70	70	
		200	St. J. & G. I.	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¼	
		1,260	St. L. & San Fran.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
		120	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
		1,250	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	72	72	72	72	
		200	St. Louis Southw.	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	
		2,050	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Fine Dwellings Sold—Storage Warehouses Transferred—Results of Auction Sales.

John N. Golding has sold for William H. McCord to a client the five-story American-basement dwelling 223 West Seventieth Street, 15 by 100.

It is reported that Dr. H. C. Eno has purchased from R. Fulton Cutting the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 8 East Sixty-first Street.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Anna Bottjer the old building 254 West Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100; also, for William Wetterer 617 and 619 Forty-seventh Street, old buildings on a plot 50 by 100.

The four-story flat 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 22.2 by 99.11, scheduled for sale yesterday under foreclosure, has been sold through Broker M. Kamak.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold the five-story apartment house 136 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Edward Polak reports that he has sold twenty-one lots in the Wakefield section of the Twenty-fourth Ward for Martin J. Keogh to various buyers; also, for S. Cowen to Gaetano Salerno the two-story frame dwelling 769 Union Avenue; also, to Arthur C. Burdette the two-story frame dwelling 4,445 Park Avenue.

Arthur P. Ducret reports the following sales of Brooklyn property: Nos. 157 and 159 Thirty-sixth Street, two four-story brick double flats, 50 by 100, to L. Ulrich; also, the three-story flat 545 Fifty-sixth Street, 27 by 100, and the two three-story flats 561 and 567 Fifty-sixth Street, each 20 by 100.

Frederick De P. Foster transferred yesterday to Charles R. Saul the properties on the east side of Columbus Avenue, 50 feet south of Sixty-seventh Street, 50.5 by 100; also, on the south side of Sixty-seventh Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.5, and on the south side of Sixty-seventh Street, 300 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 100.5. These are the buildings now occupied by the Columbia Storage Warehouses, of which concern Mr. Saul is the proprietor. The consideration is given at $430,000. Mortgages to the amount of $420,000 were recorded in connection with the transfer.

Frederick Ayer of Boston took title yesterday to the property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Spring Street, recently sold to him by Woodbury G. Langdon. The buyer gives back to Mr. Langdon a three-year mortgage on the property for $240,000, bearing 4 per cent. interest.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 102 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 107.4 by 85.4 and irregular, five three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Stark $38,050

Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 96.1 by 75.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Charles Unangst 25,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

203 and 205 East Ninety-eighth Street, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Lambert Suydam and others, trustees 38,000

140 West Ninety-fifth Street, 18 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to M. F. Dennis 11,050

4,175 Third Avenue, 26 by 96, four-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Frank L. Tierney and another 17,148

4,177 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Bassford Avenue, 34 by 162.4 by 10.7 by 142.4, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. C. Schramm 6,200

60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 23.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John T. Terry, as trustee 35,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

54, 56, and 58 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 83.8, 83.6, and 19.5, respectively, by 100.11, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Herman Davidson 105,350

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, 55 and 57 Ann Street, north side, 144.2 feet west of William Street, runs west along William Street, 28.1 by north 74.3 by west 75.7 by north 63.9 by east 101.7 by south 122.11, four and five story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $54,731.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Contine, referee, 839 and 841 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $35,335.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Brandt, jr., referee, 132 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 375 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,901; subject to other mortgages for $19,200.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 39 Monroe Street, southeast corner of Goerck Street, 25.2 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,836.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Lot 394, on a map of the Village of Wakefield, being on the south side of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 114, three-story frame dwellings; all title and interest of Kate F. Boyle on May 19, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 30 West Fifty-sixth Street, for a five-story and basement brick dwelling, 41 by 100; H. Seligman of 74 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 300 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a six and seven story brick and stone flat, 150 by 200; the Borough Homes Company of Broadway and Houston Street, owner; Hugo Kafka of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $120,000.

Alterations.

Broadway, west side, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh Street, to a six and seven story brick and iron hotel; Lewis Todd, premises, owner; W. E. Young, architect; cost, $750.

No. 645 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone loft building; J. J. Buckley of 99 Nassau Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 236 Church Street, to a five story and basement brick store and lofts; Lewis Seasongood, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 10 and 12 East Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick office building, with stores; J. Hegeman of 19 J. Hudson Avenue, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 3 Mott Street, to a four-story brick store and dwelling; Globe and Rutgers Insurance Company of 80 William Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $450.

Street Opening and Improvement Matters.

OPENING OF A PUBLIC PLACE, bounded by East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Courtland Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and the New York and Harlem Railroad. Bill of costs to be presented in Special Term, Part I., Supreme Court, Nov. 10, at 10:30 A. M.

ASSESSMENT COMPLETED.—Bathgate Avenue, from Wendover Avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street. Final hearing before Board of Assessors, 90 West Broadway, Nov. 23, 4 P. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 2.

BOWERY, 110 and 110½, w s, —x—x25x100.11; Henry E. Pellew to Smith Ely... $30,000

BROAD ST, 78 and 80, 52.3x irregular, ¼ part; Richard Arnold to Mark S. Popham and others 1

BROADWAY, s e corner of Spring St, 51.1 x99.10x irregular; W. G. Langdon to Frederick Ayer 1

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 25x90; Charles Schleininger to Anton C. Hering 100

BROOK AV, s w corner of 168th St, 71x80; Nelson J. Waterbury, referee, to George W. Arthur 7,000

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 125 ft s of Delancey St, 0.3x100; also 28 Columbia St, 25x100; Isaac Cohn and wife to Isaac Cohn..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 67th St, 50.5x100; 67th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.5; 67th St, s s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Frederic De P. Foster and wife to Charles R. Saul 430,000

CROTONA AV, e s, 100 ft s of 181st St, old line, 25x100; Gerald C. Connor to Michael Smith 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 177, w s, 25x100x24.11x100; John Luhrs to August Buermann. 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 177, w s, 25x100x24.11x100; August Buermann to John Luhrs and another 1

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, s w s, at n s of Marrin St, 30x90.6x27.11x92; William J. Hyland to Ellsworth E. and Rosanna M. Doty 1

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, s w s, at n s of Marrin St, 30x90.6x27.11x92; Rosanna M. Doty to William J. Hyland..... 1

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 214 ft s of 169th St, 126.6x193x120x222.5; Katharina Endemann to William Endemann 1

HOUSTON ST, 178, n s, 26x100; Morris Fine and another to Solomon Alter 38,500

HUDSON ST, s w corner of Vestry St, 33x100; Alois Gutwillig to William C. Dewey 100

JOHN ST, 25, e s, 20x47.3x31.7x48.8; Harriet Coles, executrix, and others to John V. Cockroft 70,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 37.8 ft s of 95th St, 37.8x95; Solomon Lewine and wife to Thomas Adelson and another..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 95th St, 55.8x95; Thomas Adelson and others to Sam Glass 54,000

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; Mary F. Travis to Delia Jackson 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 32d St, 24.9x94.8; Joseph Schrank to Ralph Monell.. 100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 32d St, 24.9x94.8; Julia M. Russell to Joseph Schrank. 100

MADISON ST, 282, s s, 25x100; Morris Weinstein, executor, &c., to Benjamin Kutner and another 33,250

MONROE ST, 34, and Hamilton St, 39; Aaron M. Janpole to Zeleman Adams... 1

MOTT ST, 234, e s, 25x92.5x24.9x92.2; Joseph Gerardi to Florence Gerardi.... 1

ORCHARD ST, s w s, 118.9 ft s e of Ogden Av, runs s w 112.6 x n w 18 x — x —; Herman Hering to Joseph Weber 1

ORCHARD ST, 102 and 104, 50x87.6; ½ part; Isaac Grossman to Abraham Elferman 100

PLEASANT AV, 357, w s, 16.8x75; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Herman Rosenblum 1

RIVERSIDE AV, s e corner of 89th St, —x148.6x100.8x101.3; William W. Hall and wife to Richard L. Rice..... 1,000

RIVERSIDE AV, e s, 22.4 ft n of 81st St, 20.3x88.9x irregular; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Sarah E. Knapp 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 66 ft n of 78th St, 21.3x87.10x21x91.4; Thomas H. Baskerville to John B. Roach 37,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 87.6 ft n of Jennings St, 56.3x100; Nellie Rice to John P. Petty 1

UNION AV, w s, 175 ft n of 152d St, 27.6x100; Mary C. McGovern to Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen..... 15,500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, or Old Boston Road, at s s of lands of William F. Dunton and others, contains 33 43-100 acres; Louise R. Adee and another to Adee Syndicate 128,000

WILLIAM ST, 120, e s, 24.6x150x25.6x133.9; Adelaide A. Reynolds to Judson Lawson 100

2D AV, 948, e s, 20x70; Herman Rosenblum and wife to Simon Uhlfelder and another 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 137th St, 99.11x100; Leopold Kahn Company to Thomas B. Shoaff 250,000

7TH ST, 241, s s, 25x97.6; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Friedman..... 1

7TH ST, 254 to 256 East, 306x90.10; Michael A. Scanlon to Leopold Schmeidler and another 100

8TH ST, s s, 239.4 ft e of 8th Av, 24.7x97.6; Margaretha Guthy, widow, and others to Philip Stiefer and wife..... 15,200

9TH ST, s s, 238 ft w of Avenue D, 20x93.11; Mary Miller to Samuel Grossmann. 11,110

14TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 125x163.3; Frederick H. Meserve to Seth M. Milliken 1

15TH ST, 540 East, 25x80; Louisa Scherr to Annie Rosenblum..... 1

16TH AV, s s, 105 ft e of 4th St, 150x114, Wakefield; John P. Petty to Nellie Rice.

20TH ST, s s, 403.8 ft w of 6th Av, 25x92; Louis Levy to Benedict A. Klein..... 1

22D ST, 26 East, 30x98.9; Mayer S. Aubrbach to Arndt H. Olsen..... 1

22D ST, n s, 156.3 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x98.9; Patrick Barker to Elizabeth Mitchell ..... Gift.

23D ST, s s, 50 ft e of 4th Av, 25x98.6; Oswald Oeischlaeger to E. B. Meyerowitz 105,000

29TH ST, s s, 90.6 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9; Jacob Korn to the Hall Association of the Grand Order of Odd Fellows..... 64,000

34TH ST, 233 West, 12.6x98.9; William C. Barton to William R. Page..... 1

46TH ST, 414 West, 25x100; Matthew J. P. Scanlon and others to Andrew Leddy. 17,300

47TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.4; Frederick M. Calder to M. H. Hyland 16,000

53D ST, s s, 116.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; A. J. Halter to Minnie Megrue ..... Exch.

53D ST, s s, 116.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.6x100.5; Mary Friedel to A. J. Halter. 1

54TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x200.10; executors of Amos R. Eno to William B. McNiece..... 122,000

55TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x160.5; William B. McNiece and wife to William L. Crow and another..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; William C. Wyatt, referee, to Mary Marrin 1,000

74TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of 9th Av, 20x102.2; George H. Sullivan to May V. Cavanaugh 1

75TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x107.5; John L. Miller to Alice A. McCann 1

76TH ST, 425 East, 20x102.2; Martin Kretsch to August F. Pfeil..... 1

77TH ST, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Alice A. McCann to William J. Carlin 100

78TH ST, s s, 211.8 ft e of 3d Av, 13.4x102.2; Henry S. Ives to T. H. Herzog.. 1

82D ST, 236 East, 25.5x102.2; Frederick W. Kolbe to Paul Bove and wife..... 1

90TH ST, 147 East, 25x100.8; Leopold Sonn to Bartholomew Doyle and wife..... 100

97TH ST, n s, 153.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16x100.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Salomon Marx..... 500

107TH ST, 154 and 172 East, 45x100.11; William J. Reilly to Jacob Rosuck.... 1

117TH ST, 433 East, 25x100.10; Marcus Baumann to Catherine York 1

117TH ST, 320 West, 26.3x100.11; Henry Kelly to A. J. Kerwin, jr..... 100

129TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Avenue D, 25x100.11; Catherine York to Marcus Baumann..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lincoln Av, 25x100; John E. Doyle to John L. Thomas 1

141ST ST, 523 West, 16x99.11; 141st St, 529 West, 16x99.11; P. H. Lynch to Julia Knapp 1

141ST ST, 523 West, 16x99.11; Henry D. Stringer to Minnie Megrue ..... Exch.

141ST ST, 523 West, 16x99.11; 141st St, 529 West, 16x99.11; Julia Knapp to H. D. Stringer 1

141ST ST, 527 West, 16x99.11; Elias Kempner to I. B. Rose..... 100

142D ST, 506 West, 16x90; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Morris A. Eiseman... 1

142D ST, 508 West, 16x90 Henry D. Stringer to Minnie Megrue ..... Exch.

142D ST, s s, 452.6 e of Broadway, 0.1x90; P. H. Lynch to H. D. Stringer..... 1

142D ST, 508 West, 16x90; P. H. Lynch to Henry D. Stringer..... 1

149TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 99.11; Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher to Eben Hatfield 1

164TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 50x112.4; Gerard B. Townsend, referee, to Frederick Bachmann 7,500

166TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Don A. Gaylord to Henry Ahrens. 100

169TH ST, 1,168 East, 18.6x45x22.10x58.5; Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen to Mary C. McGovern 1

187TH ST, 537 West, 19x94.11; A. J. Kerwin, jr., to Henry Kelly 100

Recorded Leases.

CORN, Henry, to Selmar Hess; 5th Av, 122 and 124, and West 18th St, 2, and West 17th St, 5 and 7, 5 years 10 days from Jan. 15, 1900..... $8,500

HERSCHMAN, Rosa, to F. H. Hilker; 1st Av, 1,459, 5½ years..... $1,600 to 1,700

LAMOUR, Catharine, to Bernard Frank; 3d Av, 702, n w corner of 44th St, 5 years 2,400

REILLY, Jeremiah M., executor, to Lioba Muller; 3d Av, s w corner of 119th St, 25x163, 5 years 1,320

SMITH, Annie D., to Frederick A. Bristol; 42d St, 53 West, 6 6-12 years.... $1,300 to 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Zeleman, to Ella W. Mills, executrix, &c., and another, executors; 7th St, 425 East, 25; also, 18th St, s s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year $18,000

ARTHUR, George W., to Charles J. Obermayer; Brook Av, s w corner of 168th St, demand 15,000

AYER, Frederick, to Woodbury G. Langdon; Broadway, s e corner of Spring St, 200 ft to Crosby St, 3 years..... 240,000

BOSCHEN, Charles D., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Henry St, n w corner of Jefferson St, 3 years 4,000

BOYE, Paul and Clara, to Friedrich W. and Maria Koble; 82d St, 236, installments 6,750

BUEK, Charles, to University Real Estate Company; 50th St, 53 ft w of Park Av, demand 80,000

BURKE, James M., to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustee, &c.; 28th St, n s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 1,000

CLARKE, James, to Adam Huston, trustee; 257 and 259 West 36th St, 1 year.... 10,000

COCKCROFT, John W., to Harriet Coles, individually and as executrix, &c., and others; 25 John St, 3 years..... 50,000

CROW, William L., and James W. Taylor to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 110,000

DEWEY, William C., to Alois Gutwillig; Hudson St, s w corner of Vestry St, 1 year 17,000

DONDERO, Stephen, to Margaret E. Waters; Fulton St, s w corner of Elliott Av, 3 years..... 900

DOYLE, Bartholomew and Elizabeth, to Leopold Sonn; 147 East 90th St, 2 years. 1,000

EBERHART, Markus, to Jane W. Rockwell; 257 and 259 West 36th St, 1 year.... 10,000

ENDEMANN, William, to Augustus Van Wyck, trustee; Franklin Av, n w s, 214 f s of 169th St, secures notes..... 17,758

FALK, John E., to Cornelia L. Marshall; Central Park West, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 2 years..... 38,000

FLYNN, Charles, to Kerby Stevens; Madison Av, e s, 84.3 ft s of 104th St, 1½ years 646

FOSTER, Frederic P., to William M. Kingsland, trustee; Amsterdam Av, w s, 50.11 ft n of 113th St; also West End Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 70th St, 1 year... 50,000

FRIEDMAN, Samuel, and Jonas Weil and another; 7th St, 241, installments..... 3,000

GLASS, Samuel, to Thomas Adelson and another; Lexington Av, s e corner of 95th St, 3 years 55,000

GLASS, Samuel, to Thomas Adelson and another; Lexington Av, s e corner of 95th St, 1 year..... 21,250

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to Mary Muller; 9th St, s s, 238 ft w of Avenue D, 1¼ years.. 3,000

HAIGHT, Catharine, to New York Security and Trust Company; 1st Av, w s, 50.6 ft n of 53d St, 5 years..... 12,000

HATFIELD, Eben, to American Missionary Association; 522 to 528 West 149th St, (four mortgages,) 3 years, each..... 11,750

HATFIELD, Eben, to William W. Johnson and another, trustees, &c.; 520 West 149th St, 3 years 13,000

HEATH, Mary F., to Tarrant Putnam; 128 East 39th St, 1 year..... 1,000

HEATH, Mary F., to Tarrant Putnam, trustee; 128 East 39th St, 1 year..... 4,000

HERING, Anton C., to Charles Schlesinger; Brook Av, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 3 years 3,000

HERZOG, Joseph F., and wife to Daniel J. O'Conor, trustee; 222 East 78th St, 5 years 5,000

HILKER, Frederick H., to George Ehret; 1,459 1st Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,500

HILL, Robert, and James Murray to Stephen H. Olin, guardian, &c.; 529 West 52d St, 3 years..... 16,000

HYLAND, Michael H., to Frances F. Thompson; 341 West 47th St, 3 years.. 14,000

JACKSON, Delia, to Catherine A. Olsen; Longfellow St, w s, 75 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years 1,500

JACKSON, Delia, to Catherine A. Olsen; Longfellow St, w s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years 1,500

JACOB, August, to Helen Kudlich; Gouverneur Place, n s, 92.8 ft w of Washington Av, 5 years..... 15,000

JACOB, August, to Gustav Langmann; Gouverneur Place, n s, 117.8 ft w of Washington Av, 5 years..... 12,000

KAHN, Louis, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 10 West 75th St, 5 years..... 25,000

KANE, Peter F., to Robert Boyd, executor, &c.; 3d Av, w s, 51.2 ft n of 78th St, 1 year 15,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 132 West 20th St, demand..... 30,000

KNAPP, Sarah E., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 88 Riverside Drive, 1 year.. 25,000

KORNBLUM, Moritz, to James McClenahan and another, executors, &c.; Lexington Av, s e corner of 108th St, 5 years. 12,000

KUTNER, Benjamin, and another to Morris Weinstein, executor and trustee; 282 Madison St, 1 year 10,000

LAWSON, Judson, to Charles Remsen and another, executors; 120 William St, e s, 1 year 55,000

LEDDY, Andrew, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 414 West 46th St, 1 year 7,000

LOWNDES, Thomas F., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 107th St, n s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 12,000

LYONS, Philip, to Eva Rosenzweig; 5th Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 118th St, demand.. 3,750

MARTIN, George W., to Caroline L. Langbein; Brook Av, s w corner of St. Paul's Place, 2 years 2,500

MARTIN, George W., to J. C. Julius Langbein; Brook Av, w s, 55.6 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 1 year 1,000

MARTIN, Howard, and August Feick to John J. Bell; 163d St, n w corner of Jackson Av, 3 months..... 3,000

McELROY, Hugh, to J. Campbell Thompson; 506 West 26th St; also 18th St, s s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000

McGURN, William B., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 386 Canal St, demand..... 2,686

McNIECE, William B., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 54th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 50,000

MEYROWITZ, Emil B., to John S. Kennedy; 23d St, s s, 50 ft e of 4th Av, 10 years 50,000

MORDECAI, Allen L., to Kate Mordecai and another; 134th St, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, demand 7,000

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n e corner of 124th St, 1 year 5,500

OLSEN, Arndt H., to Mayer S. Auerbach; 26 East 22d St, 1 year..... 45,000

OLSEN, Arndt H., to Mayer S. Auerbach; 26 East 22d St, 1 year..... 35,000

OPPENHEIMER, August, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 8 West 75th St, 5 years 25,000

RICE, Nellie, to John L. Thomas; 16th Av, s, 103 ft e of 4th Av, demand..... 1,115

ROSUCK, Jacob, to William J. Reeb; 170 and 172 East 105th St, 2½ years..... 12,000

SAUL, Charles R., to Frederic De P. Foster; Columbus Av, e s, 50 ft s of 67th St; 67th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, and 67th St, s s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 200,000

SAUL, Charles R., to Frederic De P. Foster; Columbus Av, e s, 50 ft s of 67th St; 67th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, and 67th St, s s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 50,000

SAUL, Charles R., to Frederic De P. Foster; Columbus Av, e s, 50 ft s of 67th St; 67th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, and 67th St, s s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, installments..... 170,000

SCHRANK, Joseph, to Julia M. Russell; Madison Av, s w corner of 32d St, 2 years 20,150

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Mary E. Abbott; 173d St, s s, 190 ft e of Webster Av, demand 5,000

SEAMAN, Emma L. M., to Excelsior Savings Bank; 227 to 229 27th St, 3 years.. 5,000

STAVEY, Ernest N., to Philip L. Schuyler; 109th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 1,675

STIEFEL, Philip, to Margaretha Guthy, executrix, &c.; 8th St, s s, 239.4 ft s e of Avenue E, 3 years..... 10,000

STUYVESANT, Augustus Van H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, s w corner of 104th St, 5 years 80,000

SULLIVAN, Patrick J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,334 5th Av, saloon lease, demand 3,000

THE HALL ASSOCIATION OF THE Grand Order of Odd Fellows to Jacob Korn; 29th St, s s, 99.8 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9, 3 years 16,000

WASHBURN, Elizabeth F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11 East 125th St, 1 year 12,000

WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to Frank Lugar; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, demand..... 50,000

WYNN, Montgomery H. Throop; 134th St, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Trustees of estate of Thomas E. Davis.. $11,070

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company.... 12,000

FOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Gilbert Putzel 43,650

CONWAY, James L., to Joseph F. Conway ..... Nom.

CONWAY, Joseph F., to Catharine T. White 1,700

COTTE, John B., Trustee, &c., to Arthur Schwarzenbach 14,123

COTTE, John B., Trustee, &c., to Mary A. A. Woodcock 25,527

COTTE, John B., Trustee, &c., to Morris S. Thompson and another, trustees..... 42,217

GREENTREE, Theodore, to John Townshend ..... Omitted

LILLIENTHAL, Lillie B., to American Mortgage Company 16,644

MIDDLETON, Catharine C., to Equitable Life Assurance Society, &c..... 18,380

MILLET, Ernst, executor, &c., to Julie M. Rhodes 10,000

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION to Harlem Savings Bank..... 40,000

PUTNAM, Tarrant, and another to George A. Barker 2,800

RAABE, Henry, jr., and another to Rosabelle L. Murphy..... Omitted

ROGERS, Derby, as special guardian, &c., to Frances E. Quin, general guardian, &c. ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Colonial Trust Company..... 10,000

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK to American Mortgage Company..... 10,217

VAN VALZAH, William W., to Chauncey S. Truax 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON ST, 14; Barney Aaronson against Simon Jacobs, owner and contractor $285

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 80th St, 51.2x100; Central Fire-Proofing Company against Henrika K. White, owner; Thornton Brothers, contractors 605

FULTON AV, w s, 126.11 ft s of 174th St, 125x100; Anthony Donlevy against Morris Marks, owner and contractor..... 2,616

PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St; Samuel Corucco & Co. against Pasquale J. Lamberti, owner and contractor 1,050

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 169 ft n of Perot St, 49.6x100; Peter Gillings against Julia P. Hendrickson and Francis Kell, owners and contractors..... 258

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 169 ft n of Perot St, 49.6x144; Peter Gillings against Julia P. Hendrickson and Francis Kell, owners; Joseph Dobbs, contractor..... 575

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 157th St, 100x100; S. Pizzutiello & Sons against Charles Ratner, owner and contractor.. 1,130

WEST END AV, n w corner of 79th St, 75x100; A. P. Dienst & Co. against Charles N. Gunn, owner; Christman & Hogan, contractors 80

2D AV, 1,800; the Berger Manufacturing Company against M. Bamberger, owner; James Carson, contractor 80

3D AV, 1,734 w s, 100 ft s of 175th St, 50x100; Abraham Rochmovitz against Elias Feldman, owner and contractor..... 500

3D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 173d St, 50x100; Samuel I. Rochmovitz against Elias Feldman, owner and contractor..... 219

3D AV, e s, 389 ft n of 174th St, 100x100; Moore & Landsiedel against Alfred Blumenthal, owner and contractor..... 80

4TH AV, 65 to 69; David Shuidiner against John E. and Charles B. Sager, owners and contractors 367

5TH ST, 533 to 539; Barney Aaronson and another against Simon Jacobs, owner and contractor 559

23D ST, 35 and 49 East; Candee & Smith against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, owners and contractor; Jeremiah T. Smith, contractor 928

65TH ST, 160 West; J. Ott & Son against Sigmund T. Meyer & Son, owners; David Mayer, contractor 40

87TH ST, 103 West; Samuel Fine against George F. Langbein, owner; James Mullen, contractor 36

92D ST, 134 East; Montgomery & Pattison against John Welcker, owner and contractor 2,900

109TH ST, 100 ft w of Broadway, 100.6x100; Murray & Hill against E. N. Stavey, owner and contractor..... 395

116TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; Frederick Pizzi against Benjamin Knower, executor, &c.; Antonio Altieri, contractor 105

119TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100.11; John A. Philbrick against Henie Liebeskind, owner and contractor. 1,478

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Louis Beck against Katherine Van Valin, owner and contractor 4,321

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 66.5x26.6x irregular; Elizabeth A. Jenness against Elizabeth Meyer and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Greene & Stotesbury.

BROOME ST, 30; Therese M. Amend against John S. Ames and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 275x100, two actions; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against Louis Cohen and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 180th St, 50x100; Clinton H. Leggett and another against Dennis F. Farrell and others, two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages, amended;) attorneys, Greene & Stotesbury.

FULTON AV, s w corner of 174th St, 126.11x88.3 x irregular; Fulton Av, w s, 126.11 ft s of 174th St, 125x88.10x irregular, two actions; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against Morris Marks and others; (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

MONROE ST, 152 to 156; Hyman Adelstein and another against William Sugarman and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x131x 75x132.6; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against Solomon Rose and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

3D AV, e s, 176.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Isaac Landsberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

47TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5, leasehold; Minnie Walli against Charles H. Keily, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

69TH ST, 311 and 313 West; Francis J. Schnugg against Charles Naarden and others, two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

86TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.8; George Wiegand against Margaret K. Douglass and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Louis Lese and another against Louis Gilbert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Levy.

159TH ST, 662 and 664 East; Elizabeth A. Jenness against Henry Mueller, Sr., and others, two actions, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Greene & Stotesbury.

162D ST, n e s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, 51.6x100; Clinton H. Leggett against Henry Mueller, Sr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage, amended;) attorneys, Greene & Stotesbury.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Cotton, middling	7 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	$5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	3.50
Beef, family	12.00
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06
Lard, prime	5.47½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Flour quiet and easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 69@71c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@70c; No. 2 red, 69@70½c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 24½@25c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; No. 2 barley, 36@44c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.28½; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $8@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@$5.20; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.75@$5.20; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; clover, $7.50.

COTTON.—The cotton market exhibited considerable strength all day, and, though heavy realizing was indulged in from time to time, the general trend of values was upward. The opening was steady, with prices 1@3 points higher on a scurry of shorts for cover and fair buying for investment account, started by firm cables, reports that frost had visited parts of the belt last night, and indications that receipts would fall far below expectations. The close was very steady at a net advance of 16@3 points. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 6⅞c; Mobile, 6 13-16c; Savannah, 6⅞c; Charleston, 6⅞c;

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

PIANOS.

WATERS UPRIGHT, 7⅓ octave, 3 string, ebonized case, $99; $5 monthly until paid; six upRights from $40 to $175; easy payments; open evenings.

GOETZ & CO.,

81 TO 87 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

At the "Piano Exchange,"
105-107 West 33d St., B'way and 6th Av. junction.
52 NEW AND USED PIANOS $25 UP.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LILY W. BERESFORD, (formerly LILY W. CHURCHILL,) George G. Williams, and Jacob K. Lockman, trustees under the last will and testament of Louis C. Hamersley, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE, Esther Levy, Arthur Levy, and Mary Levy, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs), Leon Freidenrich, and Maurice B. Freidenrich, The Freidenrich Company, Max Kaufmann, Arthur Rosenberg, and William Sauermann, doing business under the firm name and style of Rosenberg & Sauermann, Tobias Markowitz, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, No. 88 Nassau Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Louisa C. Friedline, and Mary Levy, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, the true first name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of October, 1899, and filed on the 25th day of October, 1899, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan,
New York City, N. Y. o27-1aw7tF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1st, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1899 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LUTHER L. BARNEY, individually and as a member of the firm of Barney & Co., bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,630.

To the creditors of Luther L. Barney of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Luther L. Barney was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROGER C. GROTEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Roger C. Groten of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Roger C. Groten was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Nov. 1st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD W. CURTIS, bankrupt.—No. 1,567.

To the creditors of Edward W. Curtis of the County of Westchester and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Edward W. Curtis was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 2d, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID DAVIS and HERMANN HECHT, individually and as members of the firm of D. DAVIS & CO., Bankrupts. No. 573.

Notice is hereby given that David Davis and Hermann Hecht, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.
New York, Nov. 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. BELLINGER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,547.

To the creditors of John P. Bellinger, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said John P. Bellinger of the City of New York was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. SIBLEY, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy. No. 1,618.

To the creditors of Charles D. Sibley of New York City, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Charles D. Sibley was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 1, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ABRAHAMS, ISIDORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SAMUEL RICHMOND, Louis Richmond, Sarah Richmond, Barnett Levy, Samuel H. Marks, Solomon Davis, Abraham Cohen, and Henry H. Davis, as executors of the last will and testament of Rebecca Abrahams, deceased; Samuel Weiss, Simon Adler, Joseph Chanowitz, Morris Kaufmann, Julie Chanowitz, Samuel Goldberg, Marks Gedouchig, Jacob Firschstein, Jacob Cohen, Fanny Chanowitz, Morris Weiss, Edward Weiss, Simon Broude, Levy Angrest, Samuel Siderowitz, Isaac Ockonasky, also called Isaac Goldstein, Barnett Felterton, David Felterton, Jacob Felterton, Socher Felterton, Sholom Felterton, Chaie Kovnatzky, Hachnusath Orchim Association, Machsikie Talmud Thora Society, Machsike Ieshiwatz Etz Chaim Society, the North American Relief Association for the Relief of Indigent Jews at Palestine, Etta Forgotston and Nellie Barnett, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISIDORE ABRAHAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Barnett Levy, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, from which letters of administration are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. s21-1aw6wTh&n3

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

NEVILLE, CATHARINE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Annie Neville, Thomas Neville, Elizabeth Schaf, Ellen Baker, and George Nicholas McElroy, if living, and if dead, to the widow, heirs, and next of kin, if there be any of said George Nicholas McElroy, whose names and places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, all of the foregoing being the heirs and next of kin of CATHARINE NEVILLE, also known as KATE G. NEVILLE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph H. Fargis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of August, 1899, relating to personal property, duly proved by the last and testament of Catharine Neville, also known as Kate G. Neville, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CAMPBELL & CLARE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o27-1aw6wF

OLMSTEAD, JOHN F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise O. Wheeler, James F. Olmstead, and William Rolean, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN F. OLMSTEAD, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas Ida Leora Olmstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of John F. Olmstead, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CAMPBELL & HANCE, Att'ys. for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. o27-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

CRARY, CHARLES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thankful M. Jennings, Sandford A. Seamans, and Rial M. Denison, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary C. Seamans, deceased; Julia Buckland, Arabella B. Ferris, Helen B. Crary, as administratrix, &c., of Arabella Crary, deceased; Nellie C. Denison, Zada Crary, Emily C. Jamieson, Bessie Crary Myers, Charles Crary, Sarah C. Perrigo, (now Whitlock,) Minnie F. Sandford, Hattie Parker Millington, Sarah J. Ogden, George W. Crary, William P. Crary, Lewis Fergason, Gertrude W. Jennings, as executrix of the last will and testament of Charles B. Jennings deceased; Lillian C. Barkley, Frederick Barkley, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary B. Crary, deceased; Florence M. McKie, (now Eccles,) Catharine W. McKie, Helen D. C. Denison, Mabel McLaren, Edith S. Hall, Joanna Mathews, Gertrude Mathews, Sarah Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, Carrie Sargent, Charles Crary Corbett, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Mary E. Corbett, the mother of said minor Charles Crary Corbett, and the person with whom he resides; Charles Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Gertrude Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years, and Henry J. Hanson, the father of said minors Charles Hanson and Gertrude Hanson, and the person with whom they reside, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES CRARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elmer A. Darling and Isaac N. Mills, as testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. s21-1aw6wTh&n3

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SOPHIA BEACH, plaintiff, against ALFRED HANLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday November fifteenth, 1899, by Herbert A. Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and thereinbefore described as follows:

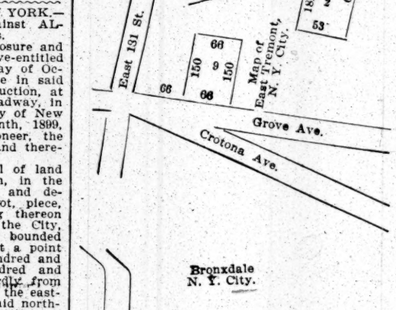
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant four hundred and sixty-two feet and six inches eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, running thence northwardly and parallel with said easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifteen feet and six inches; thence southwardly and again parallel with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; thence westwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Being the premises now known as Number 125 West 136th Street, and lying in Block No. 1,921 of Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON, Referee.
LEE & LEE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is No 125 West 136th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty and 14-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of October, 1899, besides costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and forty-seven and 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon from October twenty-first, 1899, and the expenses of the sale, estimated at one hundred and fifty dollars. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property, which, with interest to November fifteenth, 1899, the date fixed for the sale thereof, with further interest thereon to the date of closing sale of said property, are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is three hundred and seventy-three and 80-100 dollars.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON, Referee.
LEE & LEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
o25-2aw3wW&F&n15

SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET. — Supreme Court, County of New York.—JULIA L. WALDO, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Horace Waldo, deceased, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. LLOYD and CHARLES M. LEVY, defendants.

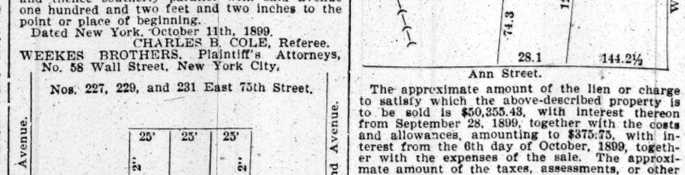
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twelfth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the dwelling houses thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together as one parcel are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a certain point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and thirty feet westerly from its intersection with the westerly side of the Second Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of said street seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly parallel with said street seventy-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.
WEEKES BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall Street, New York City.

Nos. 227, 229, and 231 East 75th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,601.50-100, with interest thereon from the 3d day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $222.50-100, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,209.49-100 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to three first mortgages for $11,000 each and interest thereon at 5% from September 1st, 1899.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, Nov. 9th, at the same hour and place

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—WILLIAM HENRY HORNER and another, plaintiffs, against JAMES WILLOX HORNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 16th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and directed to be sold, and described as follows:

The said lands and premises are situated in the city and county of New York, and are separately bounded and described as follows, viz.:

FIRSTLY—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, being lots known and designated by the numbers two (2) and nine (9) on a map entitled "Map of the Village of East Tremont in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," made by William G. Livingston, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated West Farms, September 1, 1866, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains, the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows on said map: Lot number two (2) is bounded as follows: Northwesterly by Belmont Avenue fifty-three feet and four inches; northeasterly by Lot number one (1) one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet; southeasterly by Lot number thirteen (13) fifty-three (53) feet and southwesterly by Lot number three (3) one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet seven (7) inches, and containing all the lands in said bounds.

Lot number nine (9) is bounded as follows: southeasterly by Grove Avenue sixty-six (66) feet; southwesterly by Lot number eight (8) one hundred and fifty (150) feet; northwesterly by Lots numbers six (6) and seven (7) sixty-six (66) feet, and northeasterly by Lot number 10 (ten) one hundred and fifty (150) feet, containing all the lands in said bounds.

Together with a right of way forty-two feet wide adjoining land of Samuel Ryer from the premises described in a deed from Daniel Mapes to Frederick Grote, John Berrian, John Cornell, Henry Stoney, and George Banks, dated July 9th, 1806, to the road leading from West Farms to King's Bridge, over land formerly conveyed by Daniel Mapes to Alfred E. Miller by deed dated March 1, 1842, and recorded in Westchester County Register's Office in Liber 112 of Deeds, Page 268, November 1, 1845, and the same is particularly reserved by said Mapes in said deed for himself, his heirs and assigns forever.

SECONDLY—All that certain house and lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Westchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the road leading from New York to Boston adjoining land of Thomas Booth, thence running south twenty degrees west along said road eighty-five (85) feet and three inches to other land of George Booth, thence running north eighty and a half degrees west along other land of said Booth two hundred and sixty (260) feet to land of Thomas Booth, thence running north twenty (20) degrees east along said Thomas Booth's land eighty-five (85) feet and three inches to a stone fence, thence south eighty degrees and thirty minutes east along the said stone fence as the same now stands and land of Thomas Booth two hundred and sixty (260) feet to the road aforesaid leading from New York to Boston, the point or place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land. Being the northeasterly half of that certain piece or parcel of land conveyed by Joseph Greenhalgh and wife to the said George Booth by deed bearing date April 15, 1848, and recorded in Westchester County Register's Office in Liber 123 of Deeds, Page 359, April 27, 1848, at 4 P. M.—Dated New York, October 23, 1899. THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Referee.

WILLIAM ROMER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, White Plains, N. Y.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold, being the premises above described and referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Dated New York, Oct. 23rd, 1899.
THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

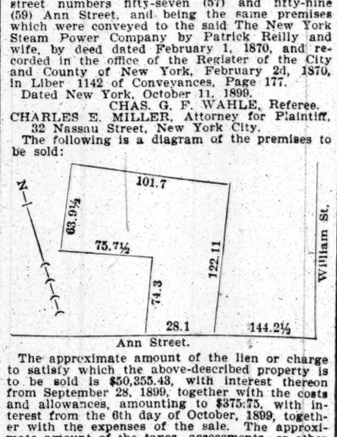
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of P. Flynn, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Ann Street twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five, (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine, (49) Ann Street seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others, so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company, one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton, and thence southwestwardly along said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street, at the place of beginning, being now known by the street numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife, by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, February 24, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $50,355.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,399.18 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.
o13-2aw3wF&S&n3

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. PRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN LARACY FINLAY, plaintiff, against JOHN GOODWIN and PHILIP LARACY as executors, &c., and others, defendants.

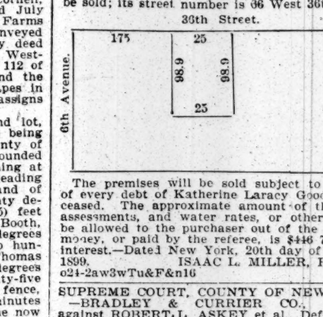
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence southerly through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets; thence easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; to the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet, to a place of beginning, known as No. 54 on a certain map of property belonging to the City of New York, and known by the street No. 66 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1899.

ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.
ROBERT DAVIDSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
BENJAMIN F. EDSALL, Attorney for Defendants John Goodwin and others, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ALBERT E. HARTCORN, Guardian ad Litem for Infant Defendant, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 66 West 36th Street:



The premises will be sold subject to the lien of every debt of Katherine Laracy Goodwin, deceased. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $446 7-100 and interest.—Dated New York, 20th day of October, 1899. ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.
o24-2aw3wTu&F&n16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —BRADLE

CROKER CONFRONTS MAZET

Tammany Leader Appears and Makes a Demand for a Hearing.

WILL TAKE THE STAND TO-DAY

But for This the Committee Might Have Quit for Good—Methods of the District Attorney.

The Mazet committee is to sit to-day to hear evidence volunteered by Richard Croker, who suddenly injected himself into the proceedings of the committee at its session yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation. It had been decided that when the session of yesterday came to a close the committee would adjourn until Nov. 21, as a number of the members desired to give their attention to election matters. This was admitted by Mr. Moss just before the afternoon recess, and Mr. Hoffman, one of the minority members of the committee, went so far as to say when he was going out to lunch that the committee would never come together again. He said that the minority had begged the majority to give its reasons for not calling Senator Platt, but the request had received no attention. The adjournment to Nov. 21, he said, was a bluff, and on the adjourned date the whole matter would be called off.

But the appearance of Mr. Croker on the scene changed everything. It was asserted yesterday that the Tammany leader had been informed of the committee's intention to adjourn and had determined to make an effort to attack Mr. Mazet before the committee at the last minute. It was also said that Mr. Croker had figured that it would be practically impossible for the committee to refuse to hear him at this stage, and in these calculations he was evidently correct, for Mr. Moss announced a session for to-day, not, he said, especially to hear Mr. Croker, but because the business that it had been hoped to get through with at yesterday's session was unfinished.

CROKER INTERRUPTS MOSS.

Mr. Croker's appearance in the meeting room caused a sensation. It was about 3 o'clock when the leader and Corporation Counsel Whalen, followed by an eager crowd, entered and took seats in the rear of the room. Mr. Mazet just at this stage was called to the telephone, and after he had left the room Mr. Croker walked toward the witness stand. Mr. Moss was about to call a witness when Mr. Croker interrupted.

"I want to contradict—" he began.

"There is no quorum present," interposed Mr. Moss.

"As Mr. Mazet is in the building, it might be better to wait until he returns," said Mr. Fallows.

Mr. Hoffman jumped to his feet at this and shouted that he had no objection to hearing what Mr. Croker had to say. "You raise the question at this late day of there being no quorum present," he said, "ignoring the fact that but for the minority you would not often have had a quorum. We have raised the same question, and we have been ignored. Consistency is a jewel rare in your case."

Mr. Mazet returned at this point, and the witness just called was put on the stand, Mr. Moss paying no attention to Mr. Croker, who walked back to his seat in the rear of the room. When the witness had concluded his testimony Mr. Hoffman called the Chairman's attention to Mr. Croker's request, which Mr. Mazet had not heard.

"In the absence of the Chairman," said Mr. Hoffman, "Mr. Croker came forward and volunteered to give what he considered material testimony relating to this investigation. I think that he should be allowed to give the evidence he desires. Will you step forward, Mr. Croker?" waving his hand to the smiling leader.

Mr. Croker was about to take the witness chair again when Mr. Moss interposed. "I have told Mr. Croker," he said, "that we would be glad to hear him at any time he had evidence to offer, but we have many witnesses now present who have waited here all day, and although Mr. Croker is a prominent citizen, I do not see why I should interrupt the regular and orderly course of proceedings to oblige him. He will have to take his place in the line just as if he was a depositor at a bank."

MAZET PROMISES A HEARING.

"We, the minority," said Mr. Hoffman, "consider it laudable and proper in Mr. Croker to offer his aid to this committee, and we desire to hear him. He hasn't dodged, like some other prominent men. He didn't run away."

"You shall certainly be heard," said Mr. Mazet, quietly addressing Mr. Croker.

"Do I understand that I will be allowed to take the stand to-morrow?" asked Mr. Croker.

"To-morrow at 10:30," said the Chairman.

"That means a special meeting," said Mr. Hoffman.

"No," said Mr. Mazet, quickly; "the committee will sit as usual to-morrow."

"You have suddenly changed your mind," retorted Mr. Hoffman, and in the midst of the discussion Mr. Croker left the room.

The session yesterday, with the exception of the incident above noted, was confined to probing by Mr. Moss into the methods in vogue in the District Attorney's office. Henry Welsh, a clerk in the Court of General Sessions for twenty years, was the first witness called. He told of the calendar practice in the criminal courts and of the frequent friction between the District Attorney and the Judges.

"How many untried indictments are there now?" he was asked.

"About 2,500," he said, "but the number is lessening."

"How many indictments have been dismissed or prisoners released on their own recognizance since Jan. 1, 1898?"

"About 2,500."

In answer to a question put by Mr. Moss, the witness said that, so far as he knew, there was no power to bring a defendant to trial if the District Attorney determined to have the indictment against him dismissed.

CONVICTED MAN'S RELEASE.

Mr. Moss then took up a great number of individual cases, which, he said, were typical as showing the methods of procedure in the District Attorney's office. One of these was the case of two men named Fromer and Meyer, who were indicted jointly for burglary in the third degree. Fromer was convicted on Sept. 27 last and Meyer was acquitted. Mr. Moss then read a recommendation indorsed on the papers in the case by Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Grady, in which they said that, although Fromer had been convicted, there nevertheless existed in their minds grave doubts concerning his guilt, and they therefore recommended a new trial for him. On motion of Fromer's attorney, a new trial was granted on Oct. 12, with the advice and consent of the District Attorney, and the convicted man was released on his own recognizance.

Another case was that of Joseph Pudner, indicted with Lewis and Joseph Goldberg for burglary in the first degree. The indictment was found in October, 1896, and the case was first moved for trial on May 10, 1899. Mr. Moss read an affidavit made by Harris Pudner, the father of Joseph, who lives at 131 Ridge Street. In this affidavit Mr. Pudner swore that his son had been ready at all times to appear for trial and that on account of this indictment hanging over him he had been unable to obtain employment. For this reason, Mr. Pudner asserted, his son had gone to Johannesburg, South Africa, where a position had been offered him, but he was ready to come here and stand his trial whenever he was wanted. This affidavit was made on May 11, 1899. Mr. Moss pointed out to the committee that, in spite of the fact that Pudner had been out of this jurisdiction for over a year, and had clearly jumped his bail of $1,500, the latter had not been forfeited.

SURPRISE FOR A COMPLAINANT.

John E. Mordaunt, a dealer in cloak linings in this city, testified that he had been swindled by Isaac Kaplan and Isaac Gerrivity on June 30, 1896, and both men had been indicted. He said that he had as witnesses fifteen reputable merchants, and the credit men of five big houses that had been similarly swindled, and that he and his witnesses had been called to court at least twelve times without a hearing having been had. The case against the defendants, he said, was clear and conclusive.

Mr. Moss then read from the indictment the indorsement of Assistant District Attorney Townsend, in which the latter said he was of the opinion that a conviction could not be had, and that the plaintiff had a remedy in the civil courts.

"The defendants, on this recommendation, were discharged on Sept. 20, 1899," announced Mr. Moss.

"What's that?" asked the complainant and witness in a tone of surprise, "these men have been discharged?"

"It so appears from the record," said Mr. Moss. "Did you not know of it?"

"I never heard a word about it," was the answer. "Only a few days ago I determined to see the District Attorney, and ask him why the case had not been tried. I never saw Mr. Townsend in connection with the matter at all. Assistant District Attorneys Rosalsky and McManus were the only ones I ever saw."

"And yet it appears from Col. Townsend's statement hereto attached, that he examined the papers and consulted with the complainant," said Mr. Moss.

"He never did," retorted the witness.

Mr. Moss announced yesterday that he would not call Police Commissioner Sexton until after election, as the Commissioner was conducting the campaign against Mr. Mazet.

MR. CROKER AND ASTORIA GAS.

He Challenges Assemblyman Mazet to Swear to His Story.

Richard Croker made a second explicit denial yesterday of the charge made by Assemblyman Mazet, that he had tried to force the Consolidated Gas Company to buy his stock in the New Amsterdam Gas Company in return for his support of the Astoria Gas bill. As he talked Mr. Croker pointed to a newspaper article in which the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company were quoted as saying that Mr. Croker had never tried to sell the New Amsterdam stock to them.

"You see what the Consolidated Gas people say about this," said he. "And they are our enemies. I never owned any Consolidated Gas stock in my life.

"I testified about my stock before the Mazet committee, and I am willing to testify again. I never offered my New Amsterdam Gas stock to anybody. I never made a cent on what I had. I sold all the stock I had when I saw this gas fight was coming on. I telephoned down to Belmont and told him to sell my gas stock, as there was a political fight coming on about gas, and the stocks would go down. I don't think I made a cent on it. I bought it at 28 and Belmont sold it at about 28½, as I remember. I bought the stock on margin, because I thought there was going to be a rise.

"Mazet doesn't dare to go on the stand and swear to what he says. Tell him for me that the witness chair is only six feet away from where he sits. Let him go on the stand and tell what he knows or else bring the men he talks about. Say from me that I challenge him to swear to what he says. He doesn't dare to do it."

Mr. Croker declined to say what he would tell the Mazet committee to-day.

BENCH'S HINT TO POLICE.

Charge of Theft Discloses Location of a Poolroom.

John Magnus, formerly a collector for the New Amsterdam Gas Light Company, was arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday charged with misappropriating $50 obtained from customers of the company. His lawyer told Justice Jerome that Magnus lost the money playing the races in a poolroom. The prisoner said that the poolroom was in Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets. Justice Jerome then ascertained that the poolroom was but three blocks distant from a police station, and said:

"Perhaps the Captain of the precinct would like to interview this prisoner. No doubt he will be delighted to learn the location of this poolroom. If he does find out about it he will undubtedly send a platoon of police around there in uniform and headed by a brass band and in that way will find out all about it, which of course will be nothing."

Justice Jerome then adjourned the case until Monday next.

NEW CONSERVATORIES OPEN.

Central Park Visitors Amazed at the Novel and Splendid Flower Feast Prepared for Them.

Without any formalities, the new conservatories in Central Park, fronting Fifth Avenue at One Hundred an Fifth Street, were thrown open to the public yesterday, and from 10 until 4 o'clock a continuous stream of visitors passed through the buildings. Of these, including the new forcing houses, there are nine, and all are connected, so that the visitors can pass through each conservatory without going outside.

To say that the arrangement of the interiors reflects great credit on Nils J. Rose, the landscape gardener employed by the Department of Public Parks, and that the exhibition of flowering plants proves that the department has gardeners of great skill in its employ, is to put the opinion of those who visited the conservatories very conservatively. The public was prepared to find a number of new ideas employed in the buildings, through the notices in the newspapers, but few were aware how elaborate were the schemes of arrangement that have been carried into effect. New York's conservatories are said to be unique among the public exhibitions of the kind in the world, and it is improbable that even the finest private displays of plants under glass are anywhere arranged in an equally novel manner. In the largest house—that devoted to palms—for instance, Mr. Rose has formed a miniature tropical forest, with immense trees in the centre, and at one end a pool of water, in which grow aquatic plants, and in which gold fish disport themselves. Even small alligators are found on the rocks which surround this pool, while all the picturesqueness which can be obtained by miniature waterfalls and islands has been added.

In another house is a glorious display of chrysanthemums—a dazzling riot of brilliant color. Not a plant has been allowed to enter this house which is not in full bloom, and as the flowers fade they will be replaced by others from the forcing houses. In this way it is intended to keep a continual exhibition of plants in bloom throughout the year. Mr. Rose intends to devote the new conservatories—at any rate, those to which the public are admitted—to exhibition exclusively. Even in the orchid house all the plants shown are in flower, and another magnificent display is to be found there. The visitors yesterday lingered long among the orchids, admiring the gold of the Cypripredias and the unnameable tints of other species.

The only conservatory in which the colors are subdued is that devoted to rare tropical plants. But the rich tints of these are quite as attractive as the bright colors of the chrysanthemums. There are plants with broad leaves of dull bronze color; others of a wicked-looking red; others of sage green and russet.

The conservatories will be open every day, including Sundays, from 10 until 4 o'clock. The gardeners will immediately start on the work of placing labels with the names of the plants in position, as it is intended that the exhibition shall have an educational value, as well as being attractive in itself.

There are men who look well in anything, others that never look well-dressed—no matter what they wear; style is the man himself.

But with the man who knows how to carry it, the walking coat carries off the palm. One of the most graceful coats made.

And made by us from cloths that came fresh from English looms only two months ago.

$18 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

SHIRTS.

150 dozen, fancy Percale Shirts,—novelty figured designs on pink, blue or heliotrope grounds,—and a wide range of stripes, line or broad width, various groupings,—horizontal or vertical.

Excellent quality and finish. Open front and back,—cuffs attached or detached,

95 cents each;
Value $1.50.

GLOVES.

Dents,—cape, piqué and saddler sewn, Street Gloves. Real Reindeer and "dress" Kid.

Fowne's,—piqué sewn,—for walking and driving. Reindeer and Kid.

Fisk, Clark and Flagg,—Glacé Kid, Mocha Castor and Suède.—Adler's—Kid and Castor.

TO-DAY, NOVEMBER 3RD.

Fine quality Mocha Castor, and Glacé Kid Gloves,—fashionable tans and greys,—piqué sewn,—one clasp,

$1.00 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST

Quality amounts to little unless price be fair; Low prices are not bargains, unless quality is there.

There Is More Danger

of your paying too little, than too much, for clothes.

Prices and promises in the newspaper are forceful just in proportion as the advertiser lives up to them.

Here are Six Good Overcoats, In Three Good Stores:

Oxford Frieze—short and boxy—$15.
Rough Oxford Cheviot—full back—$18.00.
Oxford Melton—medium length—$22.
Oxford Elysian—silk lined—$30.00.
Genuine Montagnac—silk lined—$35.
Blue and Black Kerseys—silk yoke and sleeves, and fancy wool body lining—$15.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

West 14th St.
EST'D 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Beauty, Convenience & Economy.

MOTTLED MOQUETTE CARPET

55 cts. per yd.

They have a special charm of linking adjoining rooms with their depth and harmony of color. Half defined, misty tints—that will not rebel when the street persists in invading the house.

Fashion's seal of approval is on every piece of our furniture and drapery, and, better still, "Long Credit" doubles the purchasing power of every dollar.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Friday & Saturday.

Fur Dept.

Scarfs,
Alaska Sable, $6.75.
Mink, $10.50.
Stone Marten, $14.00.

Muffs,
Persian Lamb, $10.00, value $13.50.
Alaska Sable, $9.75, value $12.50.
Seal, $12.50, value $16.50.

An assortment of Short Capes, in Electric Seal, plain and trimmed,

$22.50,
value $35.00 to $50.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

All Cars Transfer to Greater New York's Greatest Store.

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

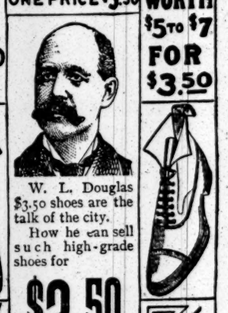
German Beer Mugs and Steins

Are the latest craze for home boufette and dining room decoration as well as every day use. While abroad our buyer made a specialty of collecting a large variety of these Mugs in porcelain ware and pewter. WE HAVE MARKED THEM AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. The entire stock will be on display in our China Dept. (3rd floor) and will add to the charm of this already more than attractive department.

Beer Mugs of imported German delf in various designs with Pewter Covers, each 49c
Other Covered Beer Mugs, $1.98—1.64—1.19— 79c
German Beer Mugs, without Covers, each 29c
German Beer Mugs, painted with busts of our navy and army heroes, Pewter Covers, each . . . 98c
German Beer Mugs, with bust of President McKinley, Pewter Covers 98c
Pewter Mugs at prices ranging from 10.00 down to 48c

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

BEST IN THE WORLD $3.50 | ALL LEATHERS ALL STYLES ONE PRICE $3.50 | REAL WORTH $5 TO $7 FOR $3.50



W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the talk of the city.

How he can sell such high-grade shoes for

$3.50

is a mystery to everybody who sees the high cut storm boots, calf lined shoes, and extra heavy double soled shoes. All $3.50.

It does not seem possible but it is a fact just the same.

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O'Neill's.

Special Values for Friday and Saturday in the Misses' and Children's Dept.

Children's Tailormade Reefers of covert cloth in Tan and Blue mixtures, neatly trimmed with Velvet Piping and large Pearl Buttons, 6 to 14 year sizes, Special, 4.98

Children's Cheviot Serge Dresses, one piece, in Blue, Brown and Red, Tucked Silk Yoke, Velvet Collar, belt finished with pretty buckle, 6 to 14 year sizes, Special, 8.98

Misses' Tailormade Suits of cheviot serge, Jackets silk lined and have inlaid velvet collars, Skirt, Habit and Full back and lined with Percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes, Special, 12.00

Misses' Tailormade Suits of camelshair and cheviot serge, fly front Jacket, Brown, Oxford Gray and Black, Jacket Silk lined, Special, 15.00

Misses' Tailormade Jackets. Misses' Tailormade Kersey Jackets in Brown, Black, Blue and Tan, with Velvet Collar, finished with large Pearl Buttons and lined with Satin, 14 to 18 year sizes, Special, 9.98

Misses' Tailormade Oxford Cloth Jackets, double breasted, large Pearl Buttons and lined with Satin, 14 to 18 year sizes, Special, 12.00

An elegant assortment of Infants' Coats and Caps, including all the Newest Ideas at very Attractive Prices.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Silk Waists.
Third Floor.

Taffetas Waists,—tucked, corded and pleated.
Fashionable Autumn colors
$6.50 and $8.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

Brass Bedsteads.

Richly mounted,—with swell or plain foot rail,—numerous designs, all sizes, $25.00, $35.00 and $45.00

Mattresses, pillows, bolsters and upholstered springs.

500 fine down cushions,—covered with cambric,—24 inches square,
$1.00 Each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB'S RUN

President Andrews to Head the Line in Electric Victoria.

DINNER MAY FOLLOW PARADE

Park Board's Action on Admitting Horseless Vehicles to Central Park and the Club's Attitude.

The members of the Automobile Club of America are so enthusiastic over the great success of their undertaking that they are discussing the advisability of a big dinner next month to celebrate the formation of the organization.

Applications for membership continued to pour in yesterday, and Capt. Homer W. Hedge, the Secretary, is seriously contemplating the engagement of an assistant to attend to his automobile mail. Among the applicants yesterday were Dr. W. Seward Webb, Charles T. Yerkes, John A. Barham, D. Wolfe Bishop, Jr., Dr. Louis Duncan, Alexandro Fabbri, Ernesto G. Fabbri, Alexander Fischer, John H. Flagler, Richard Stevens, and Philip Van Valkenburgh.

All arrangements for the run to-morrow have been completed, and intending participants are expected to report to the committee at the Waldorf-Astoria before taking the places in line assigned them. While it is expected that all who will take part in the parade will come with their vehicles fully charged for the trip, Secretary Hedge announces that arrangements have been made for a renewal of motive power in case of emergency.

In the run to-morrow the automobiles will proceed at an average speed of eight miles an hour.

Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, the President of the club, will head the parade in an electric victoria. He will have as his guest Jefferson Seligman. Next in line will be George F. Chamberlin, the Vice President, followed by Whitney Lyon. It is expected that many ladies will be among the paraders.

Manufacturers from all parts of the country are very anxious to take part in the run, and such of them as can get their vehicles here in time will be accommodated.

Members of the club are freely discussing yesterday's action of the Park Commissioners. One of them said it had long been understood that there was an understanding among the Commissioners that the Commissioner from any borough who wanted anything for his district would have the support of his colleagues. He pointed out that, as automobiles were allowed in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and as Commissioner Brower voted with Commissioner Clausen, there was every reason to believe the other Commissioners would stand by Commissioner Clausen in any rules he favored for Central Park.

Secretary Hedge said he did not care to commit the club to any fixed policy with regard to what might be done. He believed, however, that the club members would demand admission to Central Park without any conditions. Undoubtedly, he said, the club would be represented at the public hearing to be had next Thursday.

Secretary Heuge added that the boiler inspection squad of the Police Department would in no way attempt to hinder to-morrow's run.

PARK BOARD'S DECISION.

Grants a Public Hearing on the Question of Allowing Automobiles in Central Park.

At the regular meeting of the Park Board, held yesterday at the Arsenal, it was decided to grant a public hearing on the long-debated subject, "Should Automobiles Be Allowed in Central Park." The hearing will take place, probably at the Arsenal, Thursday morning, Nov. 9, at 11 o'clock. All persons desiring to express their views for or against the admission of horseless vehicles in the Park will be heard.

At the meeting of the board yesterday the rules relating to the admission of horseless carriages into the Park were changed to read: "No horseless carriage or motor wagons shall enter upon the drive except by permission of the department."

President Clausen of the Park Board thinks that the question of whether or not automobiles shall enter the Park has been relegated to the rear by the suit now pending to determine the right of the board in matters of Park administration. A delegation from the Automobile Club, which called upon him just before the suit was brought about by one of the club members having himself arrested as a test, asked President Clausen to become a member of the club. He declined.

In a statement given out yesterday President Clausen said:

"On the merits of the case it is not necessary to do more than call attention to the great differences in the various motor carriages as to speed, control, noise, and looks. It is obvious, therefore, that general action on the question can properly only follow upon experiments, and that the experiments must be governed by carefully considered rules. The automobilists may not be censurable for looking at the question from a single view point, but the Park Department must consider it from every view point, and would be blamable if it did not put first the protection of the public and the preservation of the Park features of peace and quiet, and second the matter of travel and transportation.

"As to the letter of the law, it is equally obvious that the words 'pleasure carriages' in an ordinance enacted in 1873 could only mean those drawn by horses. I have no doubt that a satisfactory solution will be arrived at. It is to be regretted, however, that such a body of gentlemen as the Automobile Club could allow impetuous or petulant members to put it in the position they did. They recognized the department jurisdiction in their application for a permit as a cover for a technical attack on that jurisdiction. This may be described as 'trickery,' especially taken in connection with the apparently friendly, but really questionable, offer of membership to me free of initiation fee."

PLEAD FOR "KING OF FENCES."

Wife and Children Shorten Sentence of Samuel Weissman.

Recorder Goff had a very trying experience yesterday morning just before he went into court, where he was to pronounce sentence on Samuel Weissman of 99 Essex Street, convicted of receiving stolen goods. Leading from the Recorder's room to the courtroom is a private hall, and in this was assembled the family of Weissman, a wife and five children. They pleaded with the Recorder to show some clemency for the husband and father. Their plea was very earnest, and finally two of the children, two boys, got down on their knees and tearfully supplicated for mercy for their father.

The Recorder had finally to break forcibly away from the family, and a few moments later pronounced sentence on Weissman, giving him three years and six months in State prison. It is understood that the plea of the children reduced the father's sentence by at least two years. Weissman is called by the police the "King of Fences." He was convicted of receiving silk worth $5,000, stolen from the firm of Hein & Fox in July last.

SWINDLER USES BITS OF COAL.

The Van Erps Lose $2,000 and Accuse Joseph Aimer.

Joseph Aimer, an Italian, thirty-seven years of age, yesterday was held by Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of swindling Mrs. E. Van Erp and her husband, boarding-house keepers at 122 East Twenty-seventh Street, out of about $2,000.

If the story told by the woman and her husband proves to be true, Joseph Almer will have established his reputation as an exceedingly sharp swindler. In brief, he is charged with having sold the woman and her husband two or three small pieces of coal for $500 in cash, $800 in bonds of the Ville de Paris, and $1,000 worth of jewels. Mrs. Van Erp claims that he staid at her house a short time ago, and in a few days after he arrived he was supposed to have received a letter from a Canadian who wanted to place a small child with an old couple for five years for $5,000 cash and an annual allowance. The Van Erps jumped at the chance, and in a few days the Canadian called. Mrs. Van Erp says that she now believes that it was none other than Joseph Aimer made up. But he played his game well, she says, and placed two or three pieces of coal in Mrs. Van Erp's jewel box, supposed to be the $5,000 he would pay in cash. As an evidence of good faith, the woman put into the box all of the cash and money she could scrape, together with the bonds. The Canadian went away to get the child, leaving the box with Mrs. Van Erp, securely locked.

He never came back, and the box was subsequently found to contain only the pieces of coal. The woman picked Aimer's picture out of the Rogues' Gallery, and he was arrested by Central Office detectives.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A WOMAN'S HEAD IN THE RIVER.

Clerk Who Saw It Called Witnesses, but It Disappeared.

George E. Gough, a tally clerk employed by the Ward Line at Pier 16 East River, saw at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the head of a woman floating in the water near the Wall Street Ferry.

When he had returned from calling others to see it the gruesome object had disappeared.

A boatman named Brown and Policeman Dunn of the Old Slip Station spent an hour in a small boat looking for it, but without success. Gough said that he saw some gold-crowned teeth, but is uncertain about the color of the hair.

The story aroused interest because some points in Gough's meagre description tallied with the appearance of a woman for whom the police are looking in their attempts to unravel the recent mutilated body mystery.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—Fifty-eighth Season—1900.
Orchestra Over One Hundred.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Subscriptions for Eight Friday Aft. Public Rehearsals or Eight Saturday Evg. Concerts, on Nov. 17, 18; Dec. 8, 9; Jan. 5, 6; Jan. 26, 27; Feb. 16, 17; Mch. 9, 10; Mch. 23, 24; April 6, 7.—Seats $5 to $14—Boxes $80 and $100.
SOLOISTS engaged so far: ALEXANDER PETSCHNIKOFF, Violin, first appearance in America; MARK HAMBOURG, Piano; LEONORA JACKSON, Violin, first reappearance here; MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK, Contralto; V. DE PACHMANN, Piano.
Box Office open daily from 9 to 5. Circulars at Carnegie Hall, Music Stores, Hotels, or by mail from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. Next Sunday Night.
First Popular Sunday Concert
Kaltenborn Orchestra
FRANZ KALTENBORN, Conductor
New York Début of
Mlle. Elsa Ruegger
the famous young Swiss 'Celliste.
Louise R. Voigt.....Soprano
Marguerite Stilwell.....Pianiste
Emilio de Gogorza.....Baritone
Popular Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Direction: VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed. Aft., Nov. 8, and Thurs. Evg., Nov. 9.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke, Conductor and Hambourg.
Tickets at Box Office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

ROSELLI SCHOOL OF VOICE PRODUCTION.
(ITALIAN METHODS MODERNIZED.)
ROSELLI DIAPHRAGM BELT.
cultivates the mind to recognize the musical muscles that produce tone and good breathing; a round, full, and clear tone follows.
SIG. ROSELLI,
PREMIER BARYTONE.
(Opera and Concert in English or Italian.)
References and all particulars.
OVIDE MUSIN, Violin Virtuoso, Carnegie Hall.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th Street. Evgs. at 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
"A LAUGHING HIT."
WM. H. CRANE in the successful comedy,
A RICH MAN'S SON
"Laughter hearty and abundant."—Sun.
Special matinée Tuesday, (Election Day.)

Broadway Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Tribune—"Resplendent and Superb."
JULIA ARTHUR.
In a Spectacle of Regal Magnificence.
MORE THAN QUEEN.

Proctor's 23d St. Moung Toon & Co. Cont. Perf. EDISON MOVING PICTURES. 15, 25, 50c.
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ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth St., near Columbus Ave.
Opens for the season Saturday Morning, NOV. 4TH, AT 10 A. M.
Public admitted daily except Mondays.
Music Afternoon and Evening.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. Castle Sq. Opera Co
3d year. To-night (in English) Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.
Ev. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 215. 1,100 seats, 25c
Next Week—CARMEN (in English.)

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
Extra Matinée Election Day, (Tues., Nov. 7.)
No Drinking or Smoking at Matinées.
50c Admission to Promenade 50c

THE NEW YORK MAN IN THE MOON JR. & Promenade de Luxe. Broadway, 44-45 St.
Evs. at 8. LAST 2 NIGHTS. Incl. Sam Bernard & Fougere.
Sunday Eve., Colossal Concert. Popular Prices.
Next Monday Ev., Nov. 6, IN GAY PAREE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday Evening, November 5th, at 8:15.
Fifth Grand Sunday Concert at Popular Prices.
Soloists: Miss Charlotte Maconda, Mme. Josephine Jacoby, Mr. Gwlyn Miles; Mr. Henry Waller, pianist. Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, Conductor Emil Paur. Admission, 50c. Box office now open. WEBER PIANO USED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS Denman Thompson & his play, THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU B'way & 30th. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAY IRWIN in SISTER MARY. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. Mat. Election Day.

KOSTER & BIAL'S The 6 Craggs, Etta Butler, Bedini & Arthur, La Sylphe. —VAUDEVILLE PAR EXCELLENCE— Next Monday—Round New York in 80 Minutes.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."
Special Mat. Election Day, (Tues., Nov 7.)

WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and THE OTHER WAY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—To-night at (pop. prices.) "MINNA VON BARNHELM." Sat. Mat. and Eve., the great hit, "MAEDEL ALS REKRUT."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St., Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This week, MADAME SANS GENE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.
Next week—"MLLE. FIFI."

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:15 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 1, 1:20, 1:50 P. M. and Flatbush Av. 11 A. M., 12:25, 1, 1:25, 1:50 P. M. Stages connect Kings Co. "L."

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp
E. H. SOTHERN and Miss HARNED
The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears.
Evenings, 8:20. Special Matinée Election Day.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. MATINEE WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
Evenings, 8:15. Special Matinée Election Day.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last Week.
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN in The Girl in the Barracks
Nov. 6—WM. GILLETTE in SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30.
MATS. SATURDAY & ELECTION DAY AT 2.
Julia Marlowe in Barbara Frietchie.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way
Last Week, WHY SMITH LEFT HOME
Next Monday—Direct from Garrick Theatre.
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN. The Girl in the Barracks

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH.
Extra "ROBESPIERRE" Mat., Nov. 8.
HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY
Nightly Except Saturday This and Next Week,
ROBESPIERRE at 8.
Sat. Mat., Amber Heart & Nance Oldfield.
Sat. Evg., Waterloo & The Bells.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 10th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

HORSE SHOW A few choice Arena and Tier Boxes for sale at the office of the National Horse Show Association, 16 East 23d St.

CASINO! The Triple Triumph! 2d Wk! Tongt at 8:15. Mat. Tmrw. at 2. Xtra Mat. Elec. Day!
ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl!

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. EVGS. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.
50TH TIME. SOUVENIRS, NEXT MON.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Seats on sale four weeks in advance.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CRACKER-JACK BURLESQUERS
Don't Miss It. Great Show.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
CHING LING FOO.
Milton & Dollie Nobles, Bruet et Riviere, Biograph

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Or., 50c. Bal., 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A SOCIAL MAID COMPANY.

HARLEM Opera House. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. LORD & LADY ALGY Nxt. Week: The Cuckoo.